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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

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From the Washington Union.

THE DEATH OF EX-SECRETARY DOBBIN.

The death of Mr. Marcy, the eldest member of President Pierce's cabinet, struck the public sense with surprise by reason of its suddenness, in the midst of apparent health and vigor. The death after a brief interval of another member of the same cabinet, and the youngest, Mr. Dobbin, although the long-expected result of gradually-wasting consumption, is not the less to be deplored, as withdrawing from the field of usefulness and honor another of the eminent statesmen of the Union.

Mr. Dobbin was born at Fayetteville, in the State of North Carolina, in the year 1814; graduated with distinction at the University of that State in 1832; and in due time established himself in the practice of the law at Fayetteville. In the relations of private life he won at once universal confidence and esteem, by the amenity of his manners and the sincerity and amiability of his character. Adding to these qualities a finely-attempered, but acute and penetrating, intellect, and a spirited, graceful, and impressive elocution, he could not fail to assume speedily the highest rank at the bar and in public affairs.

After the lapse of a few years he was elected a member of the Twenth-ninth Congress, the sessions of which he traversed with signal success; and on his voluntary retirement from which he was repeatedly elected to serve in the legislative assemblies of his State. The place he had now acquired in the councils of North Carolina was due, not of admiration and respect only, but of devoted attachment; while the nature of his opinions, and the dignified zeal with which he maintained them, prepared the whole country to regard him as one of the representative men of the South.

Thus, when President Pierce called Mr. Dobbin to his cabinet, and to the charge of the Navy Department, the selection was one of recognised fitness in all general respects. But the public mind had been quite unconscious of the great and special administrative qualities which Mr. Dobbin was found to possess, as he proceeded, from year to year, in the sedulous discharge of the delicate and arduous duties of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Dobbin was a gentleman, as well in the sense of courtesy of deportment as in the higher sense of considerate care of the rights and feelings of others, and in this respect well adapted to be the administrative head of a body of high-bred and sensitive officers. But, in addition to this, he was endowed with singular clear-headedness, as it is familiarly called—that is, capacity of distinct and clear perception of things and of their mutual relation, including personal character. In this quality of mind lies the secret of prompt decision and of skilful adaption of means to ends—in a word, practical statesmanship. This quality Mr. Dobbin possessed in a high degree. It rendered him a safe counsellor and an able administrator, and enabled him, while attentive to matters of routine, to go beyond that, and to devise and execute most important measures for the augmentation of the material force and of the personal efficiency of the navy.

Mr. Dobbin's strong convictions of public duty led him to continue in the Navy Department when his fellow-citizens of North Carolina would gladly have transferred him to the Senate of the United States. He persevered in the same resolution to the last, under all the difficulties of declining health, and then retired to the tranquil shades of his birth-place and home, to linger a few months and to die—prematurely, not for his own fame to be sure, but prematurely for the love of his friends, the hopes of his countrymen, and the service of the nation. For to know him was to love him; and the remarkable combination of kindliness with force, of the gentle heart with the strong mind, which constituted the distinctive trait of his character, marked him out for the exercise of wider influence and the accomplishment of exalted good, if, in the providence of God, he had been spared for the future service of his State and of the Union.

Among the noblest marks which he left behind him are the six new steam frigates, authorized upon his suggestion, and constructed under his direction. The fulfillment of the order of Congress in that connection was to him a matter of deep concern, and he gave it the most careful personal attention. No detail of the models or plans proposed escaped his attention. The result of his supervisory labors was the production of vessels which do honor to the American name wherever they are found.

In manner, Mr. Dobbin was exceedingly affable. His amiability of disposition won all who were brought in contact with him; and even those officers who are most aggrieved by his agency in the establishment of the Naval Retiring Board, never fail to speak of him with profoundest respect. During the last year of his public service, he was troubled much by a bronchial affection, resulting in complete loss of his voice. He was urged by personal friends to retire from labor and seek relief in a more genial clime; but his earnest desire that the Cabinet of which he was a member should remain intact until the expiration of the Administration impelled him to remain at his post, until, as the result proves, it was too late. He returned to Fayetteville, N. C., after the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, where he has been rapidly sinking, and on Tuesday last died. If we mistake not, he was about forty years of age. His wife died a number of years ago; but he has left several children—some of them quite young—to mourn their irreparable loss."

From the New York Times.

DEATH OF JAMES C. DOBBIN.

The sad forebodings with which the friends of the late Secretary of the Navy bade him farewell on his departure from Washington for home in March last have been realized. James C. Dobbin is no more. The mournful intelligence will be received with unfeigned sorrow wherever the American flag floats—for the name of the illustrious deceased was honored throughout the Mercantile as well as the National Marine. In the Navy—over whose interests he presided during the Administration of President Pierce—he was respected and loved by all. It may be doubted whether any other Secretary of the Navy ever became so popular in the service as he, or was followed in this retirement by such sincere regrets. Mr. Dobbin was little known, in this section of the Union at least, until he entered the Cabinet of President Pierce, although he had previously served a term in Congress. During his administration of the Navy Department he was distinguished by the boldness of his attacks on long-standing abuses, and the earnestness of his recommendations for reforms calculated to elevate the standard of the American Marine. When he entered upon his duties he found it almost impossible to obtain men to man the national ships. Looking for the cause of this difficulty, and a plan of relief, he soon saw the necessity of holding out to the sailor some encouragement, in the way of more pay, better treatment, and rewards for long and faithful service. His recommendations to that effect were, in part, adopted by Congress, and the result is an abundance of seamen, of a much better class than were found on board our national ships four years ago.

Others of his suggestions remain unacted upon, but the advancing tide of public sentiment is sure, at no distant day, to give them success, and so add to the laurels adorning his tomb. To corporal punishment he was always decidedly opposed, and to his earnest and unyielding hostility to every effort for its restoration the Navy is indebted for the fair trial which the experiment of its abolition has received. In all his official acts, Mr. Dobbin was governed by earnest convictions of duty, which no personal considerations could induce him to evade in the slightest degree.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1857.

THE ELECTION.—The result of the Congressional Election in North Carolina is not yet certainly ascertained, but there is a gain of one Democratic Representative—perhaps two.

In the First District, it is said that Shaw, Dem., has beaten Thompson, American. This is not yet confirmed, but probably true.

In the Second District, Ruffin, Dem., is re-elected without oppotition.

In this (the Third) District, Mr. Winslow is re-elected.

In the Fourth, Branch, Dem., is re-elected without opposition.

In the Fifth, Mr. Gilmer, American, is elected in place of Mr. Reade, American.

In the Sixth, Mr. Scales, Dem., beats Col. Puryear by a large majority.

While in the Seventh and Eighth, Messrs. Craige and Clingman, Dems., are re-elected.

The next delegation will therefore stand, 6 to 2, or 7 to 1.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.—The reports of the general result of the Elections in the South and West are not changed from the announcement of Monday last, save that in Missouri, Rollins, the anti-Democratic candidate, is said to be elected Governor. It is said that he received the votes of the Benton Democrats and of all other parties, in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee.

Later accounts render the election of Rollins doubtful.

The Wilmington papers chronicle the arrival of 28 vessels at that port on the 8th and 9th, laden with produce, merchandise, &c. As corn was becoming scarce, with an upward tendency in price, the large receipts by these arrivals are very opportune.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.—The Journal of Commerce publishes (by request) a call for a National Emancipation Convention, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst., "there to discuss and develop some plan of Emancipation which shall fully recognize the principle and policy of a fair and honorable compension to the slaveholders for the manumission of their slaves." The call is signed by persons from 15 or 16 States, including Georgia and Missouri.

While the Journal of Commerce can "see no harm in the proposed Convention, while possibly some good may result from it," it argues as follows:

"But admitting the practicability of the purchase of 3,500,000 negroes by the nation (price, at $500 each, $1,750,000,000) for the purpose of emancipation, a preliminary question arises, the solution of which is necessary in order to determine whether their emancipation in a body, or soon, is on the whole desirable. That question is, What is to be done with them when emancipated? Are they to remain at the South, or come to the North, or be sent to Liberia? Very serious obstacles are in the way of each and every one of these alternatives. The South will not let them remain where they are as free negroes; the North will not receive them; and they are too numerous to be sent to Liberia. If they were allowed to live at the North, they would gradually waste away, as the negroes already here are doing; and North or South, they would be an intolerable burden upon the whites, as paupers, criminals, &c. Even the few colored persons now here, are, according to the Tribune, little less than a nuisance; and what should we do with millions of the same sort?

"Unless there is a prospect of better results in time to come, we doubt the propriety of bringing tens of thousands more here, to be ruined. After all that is said about the hardships of slavery, the fact is undeniable that no where else on the face of the earth, are there 3,500,000b lacks at once so intelligent, so moral, so well fed and clothed, and on the whole so happy, as the slave population of the U. States. Still, if their condition can be made better, by any means within our power, it is desirable that we should know it. This, we conceive, is the first question for the Cleveland Convention to decide, viz., is any change in their condition practicable, (supposing they can be made free,) which will be for their good; and if any, what? When this question is satisfactorily answered, if answered affirmatively, then the question will be in order, How shall we get them free?"

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Smith.	Shaw.
Currituck,	000	434 maj.
Camden,	511	106
Pasquotank,	533	356
Perquimons,	88 maj.	000
Gates,	19 "	000
Chowan,	000	56 maj.
Hertford,	182 maj.	000
Northampton,	000	182 maj.
Halifax,	536	729
Martin,	000	374 maj.
Bertie,	575	479
Washington,	87 maj.	000
Tyrrell,	173 "	000
	2704	2716
		2704
Shaw's maj.		12

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Winslow.	Meares.
Cumberland,	885	219
Sampson,	938	105
Robeson,	697	355
New Hanover,	840	167
Brunswick,	241	161
Richmond,	302	238
Bladen,	310	187
Columbus,	507	76
Duplin,	998	46

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Gilmer.	Williams.
Randolph	1067	637
Chatham	1013	1022
Moore	510	474
Montgomery,	613	204
Person,	000	286 maj.
Caswell,	000	400 "
Alamance,	495	796
Guilford,	1100 maj.	000

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Puryear.	Scales.
Forsyth	877	1042
Stokes		315 maj.
Surry	530	933
Rockingham	382	1401
Davie	548	398
Davidson	1037	767
Alexander	401	417
Yadkin,	178	000
Iredell,	1109	393

HARNETT COUNTY.

	County Court Clerk.		Superior Court Clerk.		
	Shaw.	Barnes.	McKeithan.	Parker.	Hockaday.
Buckhorn,	43	88	30	91	17
Neill's Creek,	86	25	63	16	36
Grove,	34	42	16	44	9
Averasboro',	15	111	00	00	00
Bunn's Level,	38	32	26	33	00
Neill McLean's,	75	37	75	29	11
Barbecue,	115	14	103	22	12
	406	339	313	235	75

CHATHAM COUNTY.

	County Court Clerk.	Superior Court Clerk.					Free Suffrage.		No Suffrage.	Suffrage.	Appropriation.	No Appropriation.	Appropriation.
Pittsborough,	95	98	92	81			84				144	24	297
Bear Creek,	253	313	123	52			229				243	71	
Buckhorn,	63	63	5	21			66				71	60	
Lassiter's	124	136	53	36			150				179	60	
Grove,	95	98	41	24			99				135	1	
Baldwin's,	21	23	33	24			37				83	2	
Hadley's,	102	115	32	26			69				172	5	
Silkhope,	70	71	49	24			72				72	29	
Albright's,	47	49	107	40			69				96	22	
Edward's Store,	122	19	83	54			21				93	6	
Matthew's,	88	32	32	54			26				60	19	
Gulf,	57	54	38	11			30				3	51	
Watson's Store,	46	17	57	57			15				24	47	
Cedar Grove,	39	30	42	12			8				8	12	
Haywood,	48	33	7	90			116				196	6	
	1012	1022	706	473			1047				1548	357	

CONGRESS.—Williams. Cotten. Taylor. Thompson. Gunter. No Suffrage.

Gilmer.	106	83	95	98	92	81							
	169	224	253	313	123	52							
		7	63	63	5	21							
		53	124	136	53	36							
		32	95	98	33	24							
		98	21	23	32	24							
		65	102	115	32	24							
		79	52	71	49	40							
		64	26	19	107	54							
		41	34	32	83	54							
		47	42	39	32	11							
		8	8	48	38	57							
		16	12	49	42	12							
		38	15	15	7	90							
		111	113	114	99								
	1012	1022	1061	1084	1219	872	735						

Anson.—E. F. Lilly, C. S. C.; P. J. Coppedge, C. C. C. Poll: Superior Court—Lilly 550, Ashcraft 299, Saunders 41. County Court—Coppedge 646, John Chears 338. Free Suffrage—Approved 424, Not approved 279. Congress—Craige 279, Gen. Dangan (not a candidate) 326.

Bladen—K. McLeod, C. S. C.; F. F. Cumming, C. C. C., without opposition. Poll: Superior Court—McLeod 181, John A. Richardson 129, David Lewis 121, A. K. Cromartie 76, Dr. D. M. Buie 61, Jas. Baker 50. County Court—Cumming 386. Free Suffrage—Approved 240, Not Approved 289.

Montgomery—James Ballard, C. S. C.; and John McLennon re-elected C. C. C. Poll: Superior Court—Ballard 281, Sanders 213, McRae 175, Cotton 160. County Court—McLennon 430, Spencer 383. Free Suffrage—Approved 329, Not Approved 346.

Richmond—R. S. McDonald, C. S. C.; L. H. Webb, C. C. C. Superior Court—McDonald 591, Cole 208. County Court—Webb 370, Knight 186, Brown 117, Terry 98. For Rail Road Subscription 424, Against 278. Free Suffrage—Approved 375, Not Approved 174.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—As soon as received, we we will publish the vote for and against the amendment of the Constitution commonly known as "Free Suffrage." So far as heard from, but three or four counties have given majorities against it.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SALISBURY, Aug. 10, 1857.

Before leaving here this morning at 9, I must have a little chat with the readers of the Observer, since, "as at each remove I draw a lengthened chain," it will be some time before I can have that pleasure again. Once, when two travellers were leaving a hotel in Fayetteville, where they had not seldom found the way to the bar, Tom said to Dick, "come let's take another drink; it will be *two miles* before we can get any on the road." I shall be 80 miles further before I can speak to the Observer, however much I may think of it, both from habit and affection.

I am sorry to leave here without seeing Salisbury—at least the greater and better part of it—and without meeting with several of many acquaintances and friends I have here. But yesterday was Sunday, and I went twice to the Episcopal Church, where I joined in its noble Service, and heard two excellent Sermons from the Pastor. It is a small building, with a beautiful yard and grove, the latter being greatly improved since the only other time I ever saw it,—in 1829,—when the venerable Bishop Ravenscroft presided over the Convention. Some of those who were present may remember when the Bishop and Clergy and Laity all flocked to the windows to look at a cow, the largest I ever saw, and which we were told gave such a quantity of milk every day as I am afraid to tell of, lest it should be put down as "a traveller's story." It belonged to one of the hotels—Slaughter's I believe.

Opposite my room at the Verandah, there is a large and very handsome brick building, a Foundry and Machine Shop, belonging to Mr. Boyden, and worked on his account. The Court House is the largest and finest building for that purpose that I have seen in the State. There are also very handsome stores. The best private residences are at the opposite end of the town, and I have not seen them. All the public buildings that I have seen in this part of the State are both handsome and substantial. The numerous rail road buildings all along the line are particularly so. No one can see without surprise and gratification the immense Work Shops put up and in part in operation, in the woods, half way between Goldsborough and Charlotte, the termini of the road. I availed myself of the short stoppage there to run through some of them, and found much machinery and a number of mechanics actively employed. A frame of a new and large passenger coach was seen in the wood shop. It is intended to make every thing that the road requires, from the locomotives down to screws. This is right. It will make the company as far as possible independent of the Northern workshops.

The travel on the road is improving, except on Sundays, when no trains connect at Charlotte or Weldon. Last night the Charlotte train came in with *two* passengers.

I have had the pleasure of meeting here with four brother editors, Mr. Bruner of the Watchman, Mr. James of the Herald, and Messrs. Cannon and Newson of the Banner; and had a cordial greeting from each, irrespective of party.

SALISBURY, Aug. 11, 1857.

Having been detained here yesterday and today by a fever, which made it imprudent to undertake a day and night of stage travel, I may perhaps compensate for my own inconvenience and delay by mentioning some facts which I have had from undoubted authority, as to the effects of the N. C. rail road on property in and about this place—and I believe that what has happened here has happened at nearly all other points along the line of the road. They were stated to me by one who takes a deep interest in the completion of our Coal Fields road, and its extension to the N. C. road; who says that that road ought to be pushed through at once; that the banks with us should, as was done here, extend the most liberal aid to stockholders, contractors, &c.; for the banks are to be as much benefited as any one.

These facts are, that under the old assessment, the value of real estate in Rowan county was about one million of dollars: under the new assessment it is upwards of two millions of dollars. Under the old assessment the value of real estate in the town of Salisbury was $150,000; under the new assessment $450,000. As I sit in the piazza of the Verandah, I see a lot on the North side of it, about one acre, which was sold before the rail road was built, for $200, and re-sold since for $1200. Another lot of four acres, South of the Hotel, sold for $800; one acre of which has since been resold at $800, leaving the three acres a clear profit, worth now more than $3000. A tract of land in sight was sold about 15 years ago for about $5 an acre, now worth $40 or $50 an acre. Between five and six acres in the suburbs of the town were bought for $200; the purchaser reserved the most valuable third part of the property, and sold the remaining two-thirds for $800.

These are all actual facts, within the personal knowledge of my informant. They are the results of the construction of the N. C. rail road, a road which is not paying dividends but has paid threefold its cost in the increased value of property in its neighborhood, and in the diminished expense of getting produce to market. The road cost about four and a half millions. The value of property in Rowan alone is already appreciated one million, and still rising. Supposing that even half as much benefit has accrued to each of the other counties through which the road passes,—viz: Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Davidson, Guilford, Alamance, Orange, Wake, and Johnston,—and we have a sum more than equal to the whole cost of the road. Now who would obliterate this great work from the map of the State, and restore things to the condition of torpor in which they existed five years ago? Not I, for one: It has undoubtedly damaged the trade of Fayetteville, probably of Wilmington also. But our remedy for that is in our own hands. It only needs that we finish our road to the coal fields to put a new face on things in Fayetteville. Next extend it to the N. C. road, and both Fayetteville and Wilmington will spring forward as nothing else can ever make them. As my friend here remarked, and as I have long felt, it is a case of life and death with Fayetteville. She cannot stand still. She must either go down or up: and she cannot go up without that rail road.

I never go abroad and see the go-ahead spirit which pervades the rest of the world, without feeling astonished at the citizens of Fayetteville. She *had* the vantage ground once over all the rest of the State. Gradually she has lost it. She has not put forth her strength, and others have. I will not pursue the unpleasant thought.

There is now lying in sight from the room in which I write, a pile of 50 tons of Pennsylvania coal, brought here for the use of the Foundry and Machine Shop. It has come nearly a thousand miles, whilst about 75 miles from here our own State could furnish abundance of the finest coal in the world. Pennsylvania profits by this, and North Carolina suffers. This coal cost $13 a ton, delivered here, whilst with a rail road from our own coal fields, it would not cost $5. As this single shop will consume 100 tons a year, here would be a saving to it alone of $800 a year. And importations of Pennsylvania coal are made, I am told, all along the road.

There is music in the sound of the steam whistle, as I hear train after train arriving. There is excitement in the constant arrivals and departures of travellers; and seldom a train comes without bringing some familiar face, which I have seen in Fayetteville or elsewhere. Let my Fayetteville readers ask themselves how much of such pleasures they enjoy at present.

TO SHERIFFS.—We call the attention of Sheriffs to the following:

Sheriffs—Free Suffrage.—We would most respectfully remind Sheriffs that by the act of the last session of the General Assembly, chapter 13, it is made their duty to make out duplicate returns of the vote, in their respective counties, on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and *swear to the same before the Clerks of the County Courts;* one copy of which they are required to deposit in the County Court Clerk's office, the other copy to be transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, within twenty days after the election.

A failure to make a return as above, subjects a sheriff to a penalty of *one thousand dollars*, to be sued for by the Solicitor of the Circuit, immediately.

We hope the press of the State will call attention to this matter.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MATERIALS FOR HISTORY.—A series of papers have lately appeared in the National Intelligencer under the caption, "Recollections of the Civil History of the War of 1812, by a Contemporary."

The articles emanate from the pen of the Senior Editor of that paper, and cast a flood of light on the difficulties and obstacles that lay in the path of President Madison in connexion with the war of 1812. To the young men of the country, who have formed their estimate of the men of that day from a partizan position or from biographies of partial friends, these "Recollections" are invaluable. They show one behind the curtain, and present Clinton, Armstrong, Monroe, Smith, Gallatin, Pinckney, and a host of others, exhibiting powers and talents of the highest order, modified by leanings more or less of a partizan bias.

The facts stated will be incorporated into future histories of that war, and they are stated with all the characteristic caution and ability of the Editor who for 46 years has presided over the paper through which his "Recollections" are expressed "The thread of the 'History' *will* continue to interest the reader until it comes to an end."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.—The steamship *Canada* arrived this afternoon with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst.

The vessels with the Atlantic Telegraph Cable were at Cork, and would leave on the 1st for Valentia. The experiment through the whole length highly successful.

Commercial.—Cotton closed with an advancing tendency. Sales for the week 62,000 bales—Speculators 9,000; exporters 4,500. Flour dull.

MARRIED,

In Sampson County on the 2d inst., by J. D. Herring, Esq., BARNEY B. LEWIS to Miss SARAH STEWARD, all of Sampson. Also, on the 4th inst., by S. B. Killet, Esq., Mr. JOHN BRADSHAW to Miss FRANCIS BLACKBURN.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 9th inst., THOMAS JEFFERSON, youngest son of William B. and Mary E. Clark, aged 9 months and 16 days.

In Randolph County, on Monday last, Hon. JOHN LONG.

In Sampson County, on the night of the 5th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, wife of Jesse P. Smith, and daughter of Thomas I. Faison.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

8.—Brig Almore from N Y; Schr Lizzie Russell from Balt, Ben fm N Y. 9.—Brig Delmont Lock fm Boston, Northman fm N Y; Schrs Central America, Adele, J H Chadbourne, J H Flanner, fm N Y, Edward Stanly, Arab fm Hyde Co, New Republic from Philadelphia, W H Harrison fm Washington, Midyett, Jenny Lind fm Hyde Co, Allen Grist fm Washington, Traveller, Iowa fm Hyde Co, Rescue fm Portland, Me., A J Dorsett fm N Y, W H Howard fm Sloop Point. 10.—Schr Benjamin Delano fm Boston, Benjamin Strong fm Brazos Santiago, Texas, Araminta fm Balt, Myrover fm N Y, Rio fm Little River, Ned fm N Y. 11.—Brig Albert Adams fm Boston; Schr. M Y Davis from Boston, Dolphin fm Newbern. 12.—Br. Brig Robt. Bruce from St. Thomas.

AWFUL DEATH.—We learn that Thomas Britt, Esq., of Robeson county, came to his death on the 3d ult., by the caving in of the sides of a deep ditch in which he was engaged at work. No help was near at the time—his wife and daughter arriving too late to render any assistance.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OLDEN TIMES.

It is pleasant to withdraw from the bustle and excitement, cares and anxieties of the present day, to converse with an intelligent chronicler of the past,—one who has outlived the companions of youth and the associates even of old age, and yet retains a sprightly intellect, active habits and a buoyant flow of spirits, that ought to shame the tendency to *ennui* that exhibits itself so strongly among our young men.

A desire to learn something of the past induced us to visit Chelsea, the residence of the Hon. Henry Potter, where we found him embowered under the foliage of his own oaks, enjoying the *"otium cum dignitate"* of a long and well spent life, surrounded by those who kindly minister to his wants and anticipate his every wish.

The venerable Judge was born in Granville county in this State, in 1765, and is consequently in his 92d year. In 1801 he was appointed by Thomas Jefferson Judge of the U. S. District Court for the State of North Carolina. The duties of this responsible office he has now discharged for a period of 56 years, in conjunction with Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Daniel, and Judge Wayne. He was 10 years old when the National Declaration of Independence was made, and remembers the stirring times of our Revolutionary struggle: was present and heard Gen. Washington deliver his first message to the Congress of the U. S. that convened in Philadelphia after his election; describes his enunciation as being clear and distinct, but states that his voice did not seem to possess great volume or strength.

Gen. Washington was a regular attendant of Christ Church in Philadelphia, where he had a large square pew in the middle aisle, cushioned and covered with velvet. He was in the habit of riding out on week days, on a large gray horse, richly but not gaudily caparisoned, though in a style that would pass for livery at the present day, and that the eyes of the multitude followed and revered his fine manly presence.

At one of Washington's Levees he was introduced to the General as from North Carolina, when the President in an affable manner made inquiries concerning that State, to which he responded. On retiring he bowed, which the General returning, he bowed again, and soon discovered that it was a point of etiquette with Washington to give the last bow.

On one occasion a large Ball was given, which Washington and Vice President Adams honored with their presence, though neither participated in the dance. On their entrance the crowd formed right and left, and made space for them to march to the upper end of the hall where seats were provided for them; but it was difficult to keep the crowd from falling in after the tall form of Washington, and thus separating the short chunky Adams from his Chief.

About that period of his life the Judge spent two-and-a-half years in Philadelphia, and was familiar with the presence of Hamilton, Madison, Adams, Jefferson, Rich'd Henry Lee, Anthony Wayne, Chas. Carroll, of Carollton, Pinckney, Randolph, Rufus King, and a host of others whose names will be revered by the American people through all time. At subsequent periods he has met and heard most of the distinguished men of the country speak, either in Congress or at the Bar, and his descriptions of them are lively and interesting in the extreme.

Of Chief Justice Marshall, with whom he was so long associated on the Bench, he expresses those feelings of friendship and admiration which his pure life was so well calculated to excite. Madison's voice he describes as feeble, but states that whenever he spoke the audience maintained the silence of the grave, so that all he said was distinctly heard.

Of the Fathers of the Revolution in North Carolina, he remembers to have once seen Rich'd Caswell on horseback, and knew well Judge Iredell, Gov'rs Johnston, Nash, Burke, Spaight, Ashe, Davie, and all who have since presided over the State.

With the Judiciary and Bar of North Carolina, no other man has been so familiar,—for during the 56 years he has presided in the U. S. District and Circuit Court, the pre-eminent talent of the Bar has appeared before him, as young men have acquired fame and distinction, and become old, and descended to the grave before him, as in the case of Henderson, Cameron, Daniel, Moore, Gaston, Toomer, Meares, Eccles, Henry, Haywood, Duffy, and Strange.

After an hour or two spent with the venerable Judge we took our leave, wishing that he might long remain, our oldest inhabitant, and the oldest official in the administration of the laws under which we live.

On leaving the hospitable Judge Potter, we could not help feeling that we left behind us one who in many respects was a remarkable man one around whom cluster an association of ideas such as is rarely presented in the history of one individual.

He was born a subject of George the Third, but on the success of our Revolution became his equal. He witnessed the descent of three of the sovereigns of England to the grave. Lived during a period that Dr. Johnson, the great English moralist, was a law unto himself and the world on literary topics; read the lays of Goldsmith and the tales of Richardson, as they were issued; beheld the stars of Burns, Ramsey, Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Moore, Byron, Jeffrey and Scott, culminate and decline. He lived at a period when Walpole was in his zenith, and saw him in turn displaced by Pitt, and was an anxious reader of all his forensic efforts, elicited by the combined powers of Fox, Burke and Sheridan.

In France, he has outlived the fall and rise of the Orleans dynasty, and on its ruins has witnessed the rise and fall and rise again of the Buonapart family.

At home, he was old enough to remember the Declaration of Independence; to hear the first gun fired in the Revolution; to assist in the formation of a system of government for the more perfect union of the people, and has beheld the people increase from three to thirty millions; and, at his advanced years, administers the U. S. laws in his native State over a population of nearly nine hundred thousand.

Such a man is daily to be seen in our midst, frail of body and walking with feeble step, but remarkable for mind and spirits.

A wag proposes to publish a new paper to be called *Comet*, with an original *tale* every week.

From the National Intelligencer.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Several months ago we had occasion to allude in our columns to the question which has been raised with respect to the genuineness and authenticity of the paper commonly known as the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Our readers may possibly remember that, as the results of our historical inquiries, we were led to express the conviction that the case in favor of the "Resolves" which purport to have been passed by the inhabitants of Mecklenburg county, at the town of Charlotte, on the 19th and 20th of May, in the year 1775, would not seem, in view of all the facts, to be *conclusively* made out, and, without undertaking to prejudge the question in the absence of certain documents bearing upon it, we ventured to add that the "Resolves" which are admitted by all to have been adopted at Charlotte *on the thirty-first of May* in the same year were, in their tone and sentiment, sufficiently strong to compensate for the loss of any honor or pride which ardent North Carolinians may have heretofore founded upon the so called "Declaration" of the 20th of May. We were therefore disposed to question whether it would not be wiser for the sons of that gallant Revolutionary State to rest her claim to priority in the matter of moving for a declaration of independence upon the undisputed fact that her Colonial Assembly was the first to authorize her delegates in Congress to entertain measures for a total separation between the American Colonies and the Mother Country, which, together with the corroborative fact that the Mecklenburg resolutions passed on the 31st of May (and whose genuineness are beyond question) were in advance of any promulgated up to that time, should be sufficient, we think, to leave North Carolina in the sole possession of a Revolutionary glory which is ample enough to satisfy the ambition of a State whose modesty has always been equal to her merit, and of which the latter is conspicuous enough without being based upon a claim of questionable validity.

We have no design to re-open at present the discussion of this much-canvassed subject, in which we have no other interest than that which attaches to the discovery of historic truth, and allude to it again only for the purpose of giving place to the subjoined letter from a descendant of one whose name and fame are inseparably connected with the reputed Declaration of the 20th of May, though we may add that the connexion is not such as to compel those who question the authenticity of that document to impugn anything more than the *memory* of the patriot who first brought it to light. That the writer of the subjoined letter should cherish a legitimate pride in his honorable ancestry we find in the highest degree commendable; and the chivalry with which he espouses what he honestly deems the cause of truth and justice, if somewhat *outre* in its expression, has at least an air of frankness and sincerity which challenges our admiration.

From the Western Democrat.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of the 23d of May I notice with pleasure an account of the celebration of the eighty-second anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and particularly the address of Dr. Hawks. Having removed from the good old North State some thirty-seven years since, I have not kept up with much of the intervening periods of time; but things anterior to that date (1820) are as vividly impressed, and perhaps more so, on my memory than many things of recent date. The particular reference I have, however, is to that portion of Dr. Hawks' address wherein he very happily refutes the slanders, (which I had no idea existed at this day) in regard to there being "no meeting held in Charlotte on the 19th and 20th of May, 1775, and no Declaration of Independence then and there made."

Now, I, a descendant of John McKnitt Alexander, take the responsibility of saying (which I wish you to publish and other papers to copy) that if any of the descendants of the "Old Tories," or any body else, presumes to make the assertion or has made the assertion, that there was no meeting or Declaration of Independence in Charlotte on the 19th or 20th of May, 1775, and that John McKnitt Alexander was not the Secretary of that meeting, or that he did not act honorably and honestly as custodian of the papers put forth at said meeting, he he or they in high or low station, I pronounce all such *liars* and *slanderers*, being satanically wicked or superlatively ignorant of the true history of the country while making such assertions; and if any such wish to join issue, *personally* or otherwise, in the premises, all they have to do is to send his or their card to your paper, or to my address, and they can be accommodated to their satisfaction.

I am old enough, Mr. Editor, to recollect seeing my father (who was the Rev. James Wallis, of Providence settlement) stamp his foot with indignation on "Williamson's Book," when it was first brought to his house, because it did not contain any thing that had been very *carefully, fully, and accurately* prepared for the forth coming work by John McKnitt Alexander himself; and I am also old enough to recollect well of his procuring letters or certificates from old Capt. John Simeson and Capt. Thomas Downs—*the latter was one of the aggrieved* and some other of the Revolutionary soldiers then living, in regard to the Declaration, which was done for the purpose of fully satisfying "Williamson" in the premises, so that it might be put in his "History." I say I am old enough to recollect those and many other incidents therewith connected; yet I am young enough to resent any imputation of dishonesty, from whatever source it may emanate, as regards the memory of my grandfather. And I am desirous that you would insert this communication in your paper, for the particular purpose of transmitting to my children and grandchildren, and their posterity, for all time to come, the ineffable contempt entertained for the meanness, prejudice, or ignorance of all those persons who would presume to tarnish or destroy the memory of one who lived near a whole century on this earth, and died respected by all who knew him.

JOSEPH WALLIS, Chapel Hill, Texas.

Book Publisher's Integrity.—"Correct as a book" may now be changed to correct as a "book publisher."—The American Publisher's Circular for the last week says: It is pretty generally acknowledged among the trade that the last few months have been a season of unusual depression, to which, indeed, a few have been obliged to succumb; yet it will be a gratifying indication, not only of the sound principles upon which the book business in America is conducted, but of the honorable character of its members, when we state, as an illustration, that Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., who conduct the trade sales for the New York Book Publisher's Association, and who hold notes from 150 booksellers scattered all over the country, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of $100,000, all falling due on the 3d inst., inform us that every note was punctually taken up at maturity, except three, the money for two of which was delayed by mail, leaving only one note of $150 remaining unpaid."

The best description of *weakness* we have ever heard is contained in a wag's query to his wife, when she gave him some chicken broth, if she would not try to coax that chicken to wade through the soup once more!

THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.

The following sketch is, we believe, a full and true account of the death of Col. Pierce M. Butler, and what occurred thereafter:

Early in the action, Col. Butler's horse was shot through the nostrils, the ball cutting the head stall of the bridle, causing the bit to drop out of his horse's mouth. The Colonel immediately dismounted, when his horse plunged most furiously, became wild from pain, and ran into the ranks of the enemy. Soon after this, Col. Butler received a severe wound in the knee, the ball passing under the joint, and through the flesh, causing him intense pain, and almost rendering it impossible for him to walk, and in a short time disabled him from keeping the command.

He retired, turning the command over to Lieut. Col. Dickinson.

The fire of the enemy was now terrific—the very air was thick with the leaden messengers of death, and the continual order of "close ranks" told now truly they did their duty.

Gen Shields then ordered the regiment to retire behind a large hacienda, (where Col. Butler and the other wounded of the regiment were lying) for the purpose of forming a new line. A new line was formed, and the regiment marched on under a most murderous fire towards the enemy, who were strongly posted in the road, Col. Dickinson in command and bearing the Palmetto Flag Sergt. Beggs, the color bearer, having previously been shot down.

When the regiment arrived in a line parallel to the road, and facing the enemy, which was several hundred yards from the hacienda, Col. Butler was seen advancing towards the regiment, using his sword as a means of support, to enable him to walk. As he moved up into rank, Major Gladden approached, and spoke to him. The Colonel half faced to the rear, and while he and Maj Gadden were in conversation, the fatal ball struck him in rear of the left ear. He turned on his left heel and fell straight backwards in the arms of Maj Gladden, who gently laid him on the field, and ordered a detail of men from the ranks to carry his body to the rear.

During this time, the regiment had advanced several paces, and, as Major Gladden approached it, Col. Dickinson was seen to fall. Major Gladden went immediately to him, when Col. Dickinson said to him, "Here, Major, take these colors and this sword and defend and maintain the honor of South Carolina." The gallant Major took the Palmetto flag, handed it to Patrick Leonard, (a private in Company H., who bore it safely through the charge,) and, after ordering a file of men to take Col. Dickinson to the rear, assumed command of the Regiment.

General Shields then rode up, when Major Gladden asked his permission to charge. "That is what I wish you to do," was the reply. The charge was then ordered, and soon the bayonets of the Palmettoes forced back the serried ranks of the foe, scattering them in all directions. Thus ended the battle of Churubusco.

During the last few days quite a large number of vessels have arrived from Northern ports; and our wharves have in consequence presented a bustling and city-like appearance. Strolling along these wharves yesterday afternoon, we were astonished to see the piles of merchandize and goods stored thereupon; while the rattle of the drays actively engaged in removing them, reminded us of the busy season of the year. We saw Lime, Salt, Hay, Sugar, Coal, Syrup, and a number of other articles, just landed; and cargoes of Corn in small vessels alongside the wharves. It was so unusual at this dull season of the year to see so many vessels in port, that we almost fancied that the summer was over, and that our merchants were receiving their fall and winter supplies. But the extreme heat of the weather soon dissipated this fancy.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Foreign Goods.—The activity continues, and holders, in view of the large imports, are pressing their stock at less profits, in most cases, than they anticipated. Our tables of receipts show that the goods are pouring in at an unprecedented rate. The importers say that the stock is coming early to take advantage of the reduction of duty in competition with fabrics already on the market, and we think it very likely that after September opens there may be a comparative decrease. The receipts must be large, however, for the next four or five weeks, and this effectually shuts out the cry of a short supply, proving the truth of our representations upon this subject. There have been during the week large sales of all-wool plaids and fancy stuff goods at 40 to 81,25, but mostly at 45 a 80c. The supply has been abundant, and those who sold early will have done the best. In silks there is no change. Rich, heavy, pure silks are comparatively scarce and high, and all kinds of silk goods consuming much raw material must come invoiced at a higher rate. Ribbons are plenty in medium and low grades, but rich wide goods are in moderate supply and firmly held. British goods are selling slowly, and for the most part are paying poorly, although the high price of cotton has helped the consumption of low-priced linen fabrics.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Death of a Heroine.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette announces the death of Madame Cecille Roy, the widow of John Baptiste Roy, of St Joseph. At the time of her death she was seventy years of age. Her history is intimately connected with that of Missouri. During the war of 1812 her husband and herself made a noble resistance to the attack of the Indians against a blockhouse occupied by them at Cote sans Dessein, in Callaway county. A large number of the Indians attacked them. Three times were they repulsed, Roy and his wife keeping up an incessant fire upon them. Madame Roy not only loaded the guns used for their defence by Roy, but she used the rifle herself, and the Indians, when they did retreat, left thirteen of their warriors dead within the stockade of the fort.

A Frog Story.—One is even half inclined to accept as indubitable what Elian tells us of the water-snake and frogs in Egypt. The former have, he informs us, a passionate liking for frogs, that is, for devouring and digesting them. No one knows this better than the frog; and accordingly, when the two meet in a pond, wonderful is the cunning which ensues. Your water-snake glides up as if intentionless of evil, but our other slimy friend is quite aware of the designs of the passionless looking snake. He makes for the nearest twig, seizes it, and carries it across his mouth, and then fearlessly approaches the Hydra. The latter now makes at the frog with open jaws; but the twig across the frog's mouth is much wider than the jaws of the snake, and he can by no possibility swallow the much-desired frog. The latter looks down his enemy's throat from the outside, holds fast by the protecting twig, and laughs. The water-snake tries again and again; he glides round his anticipated victim, but the frog always contrives to keep him in view, and the end of every attempt is, that the foiled snake finds the bar carried by his anticipatory victim lying across his own open jaws, and the frog once more laughing down his throat. The Hydra at length gives it up in despair; and "frogy," plumping into a safe spot, where he knows his kindred are assembled, tells his exciting tale; and raises a very din of croaking congratulations.

A LAWYER WITH TWO CHARACTERS.

One cold evening in November, ten years ago, a man wrapped in a large cloak, knocked at the door of Mons. Dupin, one of the most able advocates of Paris. He entered, and drawing from under his cloak a large package of documents, laid them on the table.

"Monsieur," said he, "I am rich, but a lawsuit which is commenced against me may ruin me utterly. At my age, a lost fortune is not to be re-made. The loss of this suit, therefore, would condemn me to the most frightful misery: I come to implore your aid. Here are the papers which explain my claims."

The advocate listened attentively, while his unknown visiter thus briefly explained his business. Then opening the bundle of documents, he went through them with the searching rapidity of his professional eye. They were at last laid upon the table.

"The action which is commenced against you for this property," said he, "is based upon justice and right, legal and moral. The property belongs to your opponent. But unfortunately, in spite of the admirable elaboration of our code, law and justice do not always go together, and here the law is on your side. If, therefore, you rest your case entirely on the law, and use, without reserve, all its technicalities and quibbles; and if legal points in your favor are all stated clearly and ably to the court, you will inevitably gain your case."

"No man living," said the stranger, "can do what you thus describe so ably as yourself. Might I venture to hope that you would reduce your legal opinion to writing, and thus render me invulnerable?"

The advocate reflected for a minute or two, and then taking up again the documents, which at the first word of the request he had roughly pushed away, he said he would do as the stranger wished. On the morrow, at the same hour, the legal opinion would be ready.

The client was punctual. The paper was presented to him accompanied with a demand, very abruptly made, for a fee of three thousand francs!

He arose with mute astonishment.

"You are at liberty to keep your money," said the lawyer, "and I am at liberty to throw my written opinion into the fire," and, advancing towards the chimney, apparently for that purpose, he was stopped by the visiter.

"I will pay the sum," he said; "but I must give you my written acceptance for it."

"The money in gold," said the advocate, "or you shall not have a line!"

The client saw that it was inevitable, and, taking his leave for a moment, returned soon after with the coin. He paid it; but in revenge, after gaining his cause, he told the story in every corner in Paris. The journals got hold of it. It was soon as universal as the name and fame of the great lawyer himself. Laments were made by the editors over the grasping advantage thus taken of a client in his extremity, and even friends expressed their regrets to him for his betrayal of avarice. But he simply shrugged his shoulders; and, as everything is soon forgotten in Paris, it finally passed out of the remembrance of the public.

Ten years went by, and, a few days since, at a celebration of which the dignitaries of the courts of law formed a part, the procession was interrupted by a woman, who suddenly sprang from the crowd and frantically seized the hands of Mons. Dupin, the Procureur General.

"It is he!" she exclaimed, as she burst into tears and covered his hands with kisses: "This is my benefactor, my friend, the angel by whose timely kindness I was saved from ruin, and spared to educate my dear children."

"Poor woman!" said M. Dupin, "she has lost her reason."

But no! she insisted on explaining to the by-standers that there was reason in her tears and gratitude. She stated it brokenly. Ten years ago, after the death of her husband, a claim was put in by a relative for the property upon which she had relied to support and educate her children. She resolved to defend her possession of that which she knew to be her own, and had already sold half her furniture to pay the commencement of the process, when, one day, a stranger called upon her. He abruptly announced his business. He told her that the suit, for which she was running already into expenses would be a losing one,—that the law was against her, though justice was on her side; that she had better abandon it and save what she still possessed.

He then added that, from having been employed on the case, he had been able to rescue some portion of what was wrongfully taken from her, and that it was contained in a bag of gold which he laid on the table—abruptly taking his leave, and giving her astonished senses no opportunity for thanks or inquiry. The three thousand francs with which she was enriched enabled her to re-establish herself with her children, and to commence a timely support of them. And, from that day, she had been trying in vain to discover who was her benefactor. But his features were graven on her heart, and, thank the Lord, she recognized and was able to thank him now.

And so, after ten years of misappreciation, Mons. Dupin's "grasping avarice" was explained to his legal brethren and the public as quite another thing. Like some other individuals, he had two characters—one which the newspapers made him out to be, and another character, and a very different one—that which he was.

Cotton.—At a public meeting recently held in Manchester, Alderman Mason stated some interesting facts in relation to the value of cotton, not only as an article of manufacture, but as a bond of friendship between Great Britain and the United States.

He said that the first bale of cotton was imported into England from America in 1782. At that time the entire consumption in England amounted to 20,000,000 pounds, nearly all of which came from the British West Indies, the French and Dutch possessions, and from Turkey. The consumption at the present time amounts to 900,000,000 pounds; no less than 700,000 workmen are engaged in the trade, and a population of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 is indirectly dependent upon it. At this moment there are 30,000,000 spindles and 300,000 looms at work, or there would be that number but for bad trade. In 1845 there was in the various ports of England a stock of cotton equal to thirty-nine weeks' consumption, and at the close of 1856 it had dwindled down to about twelve weeks' consumption. Four-fifths of the entire supply of cotton comes from America and thus the bond between the two countries is the most important that can be conceived.

New Style of Address.—An individual meeting a party on any occasion, is now made to say, by the new code of etiquette: "Good day, gentlemen—*if I may be allowed the expression.*" The popularity which the expression seems to have gained in Petersburg, would imply that the fast age is rapidly approaching towards that goal of humbug and unholiness, when society, as parson Miller predicts, will concentrate in one great mass of scamps, rogues, pick-pockets, doubtfuls and Damphools, and evaporate in a most abominable blow up. Thus far, it implies that all gentlemen are of the *doubtful* class—"if we may be allowed the expression."—*Petersburg Express.*

THE SILENCE OF AN ARCTIC NIGHT.

The following eloquent description of the silence of an Arctic night occurs in Dr. Hays's lecture on the Arctic Regions. We have, at least upon one occasion, when eight or nine miles under ground in the Mammoth Cave, seemed to *feel* the darkness, but we never imagined that other negative attribute of nature, silence, could be so intense as to be *heard*. Yet the Doctor's description makes this strange parody a reality. He says:

"The moonlights of this period (winter) are the most grand and impressive of any thing I have ever witnessed. The clearness of the air, the white surface of the snow and ice give an effect monotonous and cheerless, but truly grand. But there is a *new element* which makes this mid-winter moonlight seem almost terrible in its impressiveness—it is *silence*.

"I have often, to escape from the trying monotony of ship-board life, gone off six or eight miles into the interior, in search of novelty and in order that I might be alone. There, seated upon a rock or snow-bank, I look around me and see a great uneven country, rocky hills and glaciers covered with snow, myriads of crystal gems sparkling in the light of the pale moon; which shoots its rays down through the crisp air, making it almost as light as day. I look seaward, and see a long plain of ice, melting into the horizon, dotted all over with huge towering bergs—nothing more. All nature is in the repose of death. I am too far from the shore to hear the crunching of the tables as they rise and fall lazily with the tide, or the roar, like distant thunder, as some huge crack opens through the heavy floes. There is no animal to cross my path, no tree among whose stiff branches the wind can sigh and moan. There is no song of bird to enliven the scene, no wild beast to howl. I stand there alone, the only representative of God's living world—the only being that has life or can move. Every sound that I hear, every motion that I see, is made by myself. I hear nothing but the pulsations of my own heart, my own footsteps, or now and then, possibly, in the distance, the deep rumbling of a falling snow-bank. The sensation of utter loneliness and isolation creeps over me. My heart beats as it rushes the blood through the sensitive organization of the ear; I am oppressed as with discordant sounds. Silence has ceased to be negative; it has become sternly positive. I hear, see, and feel it. Its presence is unendurable. I spring to my feet; I plant them heavily in the snow to drown its presence, and I rush back to the vessel, glad even to find refuge in its dull, dull life of horrid inactivity."

From the Boston Courier.

AUTHORS NOT FATHERS.

Mr. Walter Savage Landor has been calling the attention of the British public to the fact—made known by William Howitt—that some of Shakespeare's descendants are in needy circumstances, with a view of procuring relief for them. But it is quite impossible that any descendant of Shakespeare should be in want, because there has been no such person in existence for nearly two hundred years. Shakespeare died in 1616, leaving two daughters only, Susanna and Judith. Judith married Mr. Thomas Quincy a short time before her father's death. Three sons were born to her; but they all died before her, and she herself died in 1662.

Susanna, the elder daughter, married Dr. John Hall, and died in 1649. The sole issue of this marriage was a daughter, Elizabeth Hall, who was born before her grandfather's death, and is mentioned in his will, though called his "neice," a word used at that time to denote relationship generally. She was twice married; first to Mr. Thomas Nash, and to Sir John Barnard, but she never had any children, and died in 1670. With her ended the direct line of Shakspeare.

It is curious how few of the great men of England, whether in literature, science, or government, have left descendants. The line of Shakespeare is extinct, as we have seen; so is that of Milton, Bacon, Newton, Harvey, Pope, Gibbon, Johnson, Swift, Lord Mansfield, Pitt, Fox, Gray, Cowper, Collins, Thomson, Goldsmith, Gay, Congreve, Hume, Bishop, Butler, Locke, Hobbes, Adam Smith, Betham, Wollaston, Davy, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Flaxman, Gainsborough, Sir Thomas Lawrence, either were never married, or never had children. Burke's son died before him, and so did Smollet's daughter. Addison's daughter died unmarried. We are not aware that there are any lineal representatives of Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Jeremy Taylor, Hooker, or Barrow. We have mentioned only such names as occurred to us without a book; a little research might doubtless much increase the list.

Most Stupid Ignorance.—It is very strange that men will attempt to thrust themselves before the people to get elected to high public stations, such as our State Senate, Congress, and other places, who are so contemptibly ignorant that if a school boy ten years old was to make the same miserable display of ignorance that these lawmakers do daily they would run the risk of being soundly birched. The other day —— undertook to quote Scripture, and said that he was like Saul the son of Tarsus; thus confounding Saul, of the city of Tarsus, with Saul, the son Kish, who once paid a curious visit to the witch of Endor, as some called her.—*Western Paper.*

Rather Sarcastic on a Supreme Judge.—A cotemporary has the following upon one of the Supreme Court Judges of California:

While one of the Supreme Judges was recently staying at Paris he went to visit a French professor. The Frenchman asked him a number of questions and among the rest:

"Where do you live?"

"In California."

"Well, asked the rude Gual, what is your occupation?"

"I am a judge of the Supreme Court."

"Oh! ah! returned the Frenchman, then I need not ask your name—its Lynch, eh?"

Getting Right.—At the recent Commencement of Yale College in New Haven, Conn., there were 104 graduates in all, but only 11 of these were from the Southern States: 2 from Louisiana, 2 from Missouri, 1 from South Carolina, 1 from Kentucky, and 1 from Virginia. This shows a "falling off" in the right direction—for the South has ample facilities for the most thorough education of all her sons—without any of those disadvantages which surround the young when placed under the charge of those who have a natural dislike for every thing southern.

Columbus Enquirer.

THE HIGHEST PRICE ON EARTH.—A lot of tobacco, raised in Caswell, N. C., by W. B. Rowe, Esq., was sold in Lynchburg, on the 29th ult., at $310 per hundred pounds. Another lot raised in Caswell, by Chas. Hendrick, was sold about the same time for $121 per hundred. Caswell should be awarded the highest premium.

Madison News.

How to Storm a Battery.—A brave veteran officer, reconnoitering a battery which it was necessary to storm, laconically answered the engineers, who were endeavoring to dissuade him from the attempt: "Gentlemen, you may say and think what you please; all I know is, that the American flag must be hoisted on the ramparts to-morrow morning, for I have the order in my pocket."

Elsewhere, we publish the proceedings of the meeting held yesterday afternoon, for the expression of the public sentiment on the death of the Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin. The resolutions are very truthful, very appropriate, and very beautifully expressed. They embody the sentiment, we believe, of the entire community without distinction of party.

A political opponent of Mr. Dobbin, we yet had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and we do not remember to have met with a man in whom the amenities of social intercourse were more blended with a rigid devotion to duty, and adherence to principle. He was gentle, yet firm; intelligent, without ostentation, pure, without assumption. He was considerate and kind-hearted, and was actuated by a love of State and country above all petty ambitions. It was his fortune to reflect honor on North Carolina and upon himself; and to die universally lamented, yet prepared for the awful change in store for all men.

It was proper, therefore, that our people should unite with other communities in paying respect to the memory of such a man.

The remarks of Mr. Cowan yesterday in reporting the resolutions were very beautiful and well delivered.—*Wil. Herald.*

Death of Judge Settle.—We learn from the Salisbury *Herald* that the Hon. Thomas Settle died a few days ago at his residence in Rockingham county. He was a distinguished citizen of the State. He represented Rockingham county in the House of Commons so long ago as 1816, and in 1817 and '19 he was elected to Congress. Subsequently, he was sent to the House of Commons and in 1828 was Speaker of that body. In 1832 he was chosen a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, which elevated position he held with acceptability for over twenty years, resigning it some three years since, when Judge Person of this town was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Judge Settle was about 63 years of age, and was highly esteemed for his many virtues.

Wil. Herald.

Secretary Dobbin.—The incident to which the Hon James C. Dobbin owed his Cabinet appointment is thus given in an exchange paper:

"He was in the Baltimore Convention, and was the instrument of Gen. Pierce's nomination. On the 48th ballot Pierce had 55 votes, the largest number he had received. The 49th commenced and twelve States voted with but slight changes from the previous ballot. Then, as the State of North Carolina was called, Mr. Dobbin arose, and in a timely speech announced that this delegation cast their votes for Franklin Pierce, which fact at once secured the nomination for the latter gentleman."

The Indian Difficulties in Minnesota.—A letter received by the War Department from Major Sherman, dated Fort Ridgely, states that he had just returned from Yellow Medicine, the Sioux agency. His presence there with his battery of light artillery saved the agency from destruction and struck terror into the Indians. This letter confirms the telegraphic despatch which was received by the Department on the 28th ultimo.

The Teeth.—At the Dental Convention in session last week at Boston some of the Dentists asserted that the main, if not the sole cause of defective teeth was the use of saleratus and cream of tartar in the manufacture of bread, and Dr Baker fully agreed with the facts which are stated, and gave the results of some experiments which he had made by soaking sound teeth in a solution of saleratus. The teeth were destroyed in fourteen days. Mr. Spaulding, of St. Louis, did not believe that alkali injured teeth, but acknowledged that saleratus did. Saleratus, in his opinion, was not alkali. Dr. Kendrick, of New Orleans, considered the great means of keeping the teeth healthy was to keep them clean.

Boys Out at Night.—We find the following truthful paragraph in one of our exchanges, under the caption of "Boys out at night:"

"Night running is ruinous to the morals of boys in all instances. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind, bad vulgar and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, and a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the street after nightfall that boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute men."

AT AUCTION!

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House Door, in Fayetteville, on Monday of September Court, the following property:

700 Acres of Land, situated on Carver's Creek, about seven miles from Town, formerly the property of Jones & Barbee.

Also, 540 Acres well Timbered Pine Land, situated about five miles from Town on the waters of Little Cross Creek.

Also, One Brick Store, situated on the South side of Hay Street in the Brick Row, joining the Store occupied by John Fort; twenty feet front, runs South 150 feet to a thirty feet street or alley.

The above described Property will be sold on six and twelve months credit,—bond and approved security.

JOHN ECCLES.
C. E. LEITE, Auctioneer.

Aug 12, 1857. 33-ts

Also, will be sold at private sale, THE PLANTATION on the River, known as the Bailey Place. Apply to Joseph Baker, Jr., Att'y.

JOHN ECCLES.

Aug 12, 1857. 33-ts

NOTICE to the Magistrates of Cumberland County.

YOU are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY of September Court, to hear and act upon the Report of the Corn Commissioners; elect, qualify, and take the bond of a Register; also to qualify and take the bond of the newly elected Clerk of the County Court. And such other matters as may require a majority of the Magistrates of the County. By Order,

G. DEMING, Chm'n,
Cumberland Co. Court.

JNO. McLAURIN, Clerk.
Aug. 11. 33 tC

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish,—convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.

Aug 13. 33-tf

Common School Teachers in Harnett County.

THOSE desirous of employment as Common School Teachers in Harnett County, will present themselves for Examination at Summerville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th Sept next.

Persons presenting themselves for Examination will be required to furnish satisfactory testimonials of character, &c.

DAN'L McCORMICK,
WILL. M. McNEILL,
A. D. McLEAN,
Examining Com.

Aug. 11. 33-te

S. J. HINSDALE'S Ague Mixture; also, Champion's Ague Medicine; Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote, and Rowand's Tonic Mixture. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 10. 32-

From the Wilmington Journal.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Wilmington, held pursuant to notice, at the Court House, on the afternoon of the 12th inst., for the purpose of giving some suitable expression to their respect for the memory of the late Hon. James C. Dobbin.

On motion of Eli W. Hall, Esq., his honor the Mayor, was called to the Chair, and W. T. J. Vann and John C. McRae appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman.

On motion of Robert H. Cowan, Esq., a committee of five was appointed to draw up and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Robert H. Cowan, James Fulton, Hon. W. S. Ashe, N. N. Nixon and P. K. Dickinson, Esqs., through their chairman, R. H. Cowan, reported the following preamble and resolutions, prefacing them with a few feeling and appropriate remarks. And upon motion of Robert Strange, Esq., they were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the late lamented death of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, North Carolina has lost a noble and an honored son, and the Union a pure and patriotic statesman; and whereas, also, independent of his claims upon us as a public man established by the firm, faithful, and honorable discharge of his many laborious and difficult public duties, he had endeared himself to us as the private man; and by his gentle and winning manners, by the perfect purity of his life and character, and by his many amiable and kindly virtues, he had converted a the ardent admirers of the statesman into the devoted personal friends of the individual; and whereas, some public expression of our respect for his memory, and our sense of the loss is due alike to his distinguished services, and to our own feelings, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission but with sincere and unfeigned sorrow, to this inscrutable dispensation of Providence, feeling that we, in common with the whole country, have sustained a loss which cannot soon be repaired and can never be forgotten—that a true Christian gentleman, a devoted patriot, and an enlightened statesman has passed from among us.

Resolved, That as North Carolinians, we do more especially feel and lament the loss of one whose whole life was marked by an ardent devotion to the best interests of his native State—a devotion which animated him to the close, and ceased only with his life.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to our fellow-citizens of Fayetteville, to whom he was best known, and by whom he was best beloved; and that, in common with them, we deplore his death as a loss to the nation, to our State, and to the hallowed circle of our friendship.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to his bereaved family; and to tender to them, the respectful expression of our sincere and heart-felt condolence.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of these proceeding to the Mayor of Fayetteville; and also, to cause them to be furnished for publication to each one of the papers of our town.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., the meeting was adjourned.

O. G. PARSLEY, Chm'n.
W. T. J. VANN, }
JOHN C. McRAE, } Secretaries.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: The cause of Education has so often been placed before the people that they need no further pressing on the subject. But there is one thing to which I would call the attention of those who have wards ready for school. It is greatly to the advantage of the East that Western North Carolina should be built up; and since it is far more healthy in the West than the East, let them send their sons to the Western schools. And let me especially call their attention to Oliu High School. It is situated in the mountain region, near enough for pure air and water, yet far enough away from the mountains to prevent their becoming common-place. There is a thriving little village, good accommodations with a school building that is unsurpassed by any school of its grade in the State. Of the morals of the place I think I could safely say that there is not a more moral place to be found in the State. There is not a dram-shop in five miles, and not a single habitual drinker in the village. The teachers are men well known all over the State. The reputation of Mr. Clegg is but the reputation of a large portion of North Carolina, and to his labors in the cause of education, the State is now indebted for some of its brightest ornaments. Mr. Merritt, his able assistant, graduated two years ago with honor at the University, and is highly recommended by all who know him. Let the East send up her sons, and let them interchange sentiment with the boys of the West, and thus there will be less jealousy and stronger union between the two portions of our beloved State.

IREDELL

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL!
AWARDED TO C. MEYER.

For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute: also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.

WARE-ROOMS, removed from 52 S. Fourth to No 722 ARCH STREET, below Eighth, South side, Philadelphia.

Aug 12. 33 3m

ROSS ON SLAVERY.

JUST PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO

SLAVERY ORDAINED OF GOD.

BY REV FRED A. ROSS, PASTOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HUNTSVILLE, ALA

"To the men North and South who honor the word of God and love their country"

CONTENTS.

Speech before the General Assembly at Buffalo
Speech before the General Assembly at New York
Letter to Rev. A. Blackburn.
What is the foundation of moral obligation?
Letters to Rev. A. Barnes.
No. I.—Results of the Slavery Agitation; Declaration of Independence: The way men are made Infidels.
Testimonies of General Assemblies.
II.—Government over man a Divine Institution.
III.—Man Stealing.
IV.—The Golden Rule.

One Vol. 12 mo; for sale by E. J. Hale & Son.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO, Publishers.
Philadelphia.

Aug 12. 33-5t

White Lead and Linseed Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 3.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my HOUSE AND LOT, near the residence of Sam'l. Mims, Esq. LUCY DEAL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 8. 33-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. AUGUST 17, 1857.

THE ELECTION.—It is now ascertained that Shaw, Dem., is elected over Smith, American. The official majority is 45. With the exception of Mr. Gilmer the North Carolina delegation in the next Congress will be entirely Democratic.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—With the exception of Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, all the States have chosen members of the House of Representatives. The Washington Union gives the political complexion as follows: Democrats 110, Black Republicans 91, Americans 8, vacancies 2. And supposing the States above named to vote as they did at the last election, the Democrats will have 125 members, Black Republicans 91, Americans 16, with 2 vacancies from Pennsylvania and Indiana. This will be a Democratic majority of 16.

The Senate is constituted as follows: Democrats 37, Opposition 25. Democratic majority 12.

THE COTTON CROP.—A writer in the Vicksburg Whig expresses the belief that the Cotton crop of 1857 will fall below that of 1856. The unpropitious and backward Spring has caused the plant to be three weeks behind its usual time of blooming, and this time cannot be made up in the Fall.

It is estimated, says the writer, "that eighty days is the average picking season of an ordinary year, allowing for gathering corn, potatoes and peas, and rainy days. Now, take off twenty days, and it will only leave sixty days for gathering cotton in. Every one engaged in raising cotton knows that a hand will pick in the early part of the season twice as much as he will in the latter part, because the whether is warm in the early part and cold in the latter. Cotton picking, every one knows, is a very slow business in cold weather. Now, admitting that the cotton crop is as promising as it ever was and as Northern European correspondents would lead manufacterers and buyers to believe; if it be grown, it cannot be gathered. There is a good deal of complaint of rust in the Mississippi valley, but we will offset this by increased quantity of land brought into cultivation. Then, I ask, where will be the crop of 1857, compared with 1856? I think it will fall below."

PRIVATEERING.—Com. Thos. Ap C. Jones, of the U. S. Navy, in a communication in the National Intelligencer, takes ground in favor of privateering as a means of rendering wars of shorter duration, and whilst the enemy is harassed more, the sacrifice of human life is less. He quotes authority in saying that out of 2000 British vessels captured in the war of 1812, 1330 were taken by private armed vessels; and not more than 500 American vessels were captured by the British—thus leaving a clear gain of 1500 on our side.

"In a war between the United States and Great Britain," says he, "the havoc which *five hundred*—and we could send out a *thousand*—well appointed private armed vessels would commit on English commerce, despite her *thousand men of war*, would have more influence in preventing hostilities and restoring peace than many pitched battles and bloody victories gained, on land and sea, by regular armies and navies, and at the cost of so much treasure and frightful sacrifice of human life."

The writer concludes as follows:

"But war against private property on the high seas is said to be a rule of the dark ages, and ought not to be tolerated in these enlightened days of Christian philanthropy. So is the monster, war, in all its phases, but least of all when directed against oceanic commerce, since the sacrifice of life is comparatively small, and the loss of property, though often large, is so owned and distributed as to be seldom overwhelming to any one. Most ships and their cargos, especially in time of war, are owned conjointly by wealthy merchants, who protect their interests by insuring in joint stock companies composed of rich bankers, lords, nobles, and others of large estates throughout the realm, who, to be sure, are occasionally made to taste of the horrors of war in the way of increased taxation and short dividends, occasioned by captures on the sea; and thus it is that war on commerce is carried into the *pockets* of those who make and maintain wars, and in that way privateering is most potent in restoring and maintaining the peace of the world.

"Something has been said about the morality of privateering. All wars are against morality, and the day was when privateering was looked upon as a mere license to rob, and but little removed from piracy. The same may be said of some great naval expeditions in olden times. But a faithful history of *American privateersmen*, both of the Revolution and the late war with England, will show that privateering under the flag of the United States has ever been conducted with as much humanity, gallantry and moral propriety, as by the most chivalrous naval commanders of the present or past time."

HORSE RACING IN ENGLAND.—The result of the recent Goodwood Races in England is of unusual interest in this country from the circumstances that two American horses, Prior and Prioress, were entered. Thirty horses were entered and fourteen ran. The French horse Monarque was first in the race, the English horses Rizbur and Fisherman second and third, and Prior and Prioress fourth and fifth. Porter's "Spirit" says: "It is thought that if Mr. Ten Broeck, (the owner of Prior and Prioress,) is not fortunate enough to win the Cup race at Goodwood, he will challenge the winner to a match at four mile heats for $20,000; or that he will propose to meet the English champions of the turf on this side of the Atlantic."

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—A friend has just shown us a Breast-pin which he sometimes wears. It was worn by Capt. James Leonard, father of Major J. P. Leonard, of this town, as a watch key, during the Revolutionary war. Had it a tongue it could tell of the many feats of valor performed by the Americans on the field of Eutaw. The key was presented by Major Leonard some years ago to the present owner, who had the same gold placed around the stone, (a cornelian,) and converted into a breast-pin.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SALISBURY, Aug. 11, 1857.

Feeling tolerably well to-day, but unable to start to Morganton till to-morrow, (the stage running but three times a week,) I have had an opportunity of seeing every thing of interest about this place. An old Fayetteville friend kindly called with his carriage and took us through the part of the town where the best dwellings are located, and thence into the country to other points of interest. In the "west end," or fashionable region, we passed the residences of Judge Caldwell, Judge Ellis, Hon. Burton Craige. Francis Shober, Esq, John D. Brown (a Fayetteville boy who does honor to his bringing up,) and his partner Mr. Coffin, Mr. McRorie, Dr. Summerell, and three editors, Mr. James, Mr. Bruner, and Mr. Cannon. Several of them are beautiful lots, and all good houses.

We next rode out to a Bridge on the Western rail road, which is one of the noblest specimens of masonry I have seen. It is about 30 feet high, I suppose, and about 100 feet long, consisting of two arches, and built of enormous blocks of granite, obtained from a quarry about four miles distant. It cost about $30,000, and looks as if it would stand any thing short of an earthquake. It is on the stream from McKay's mill pond, and just below the mill. That pond covers about 600 acres, and in passing it we felt sensibly the balmy breeze which came to us over so large a body of water.

We passed at several points the track of the Western road, in various stages of grading, some complete and some with hands at work. A part of the route to Morganton, perhaps as far as Statesville, will be finished within a year. This would reduce the stage ride to about 54 miles, instead of 80, thus making it very tolerable, by enabling the traveller to reach Morganton from this place in a day, instead of a day and night. When completed to Morganton, and still better to Asheville, and when our coal fields road is extended to the N. C. road, (all of which I regard as certain, sooner or later,) there will be throngs of low-country people among our western mountains, year after year.

In returning to town from the rail road bridge, we visited a planing machine and sash and blind factory, and met there Mr. Cairns, one of the proprietors. This establishment is propelled by steam, and is the fourth steam factory I have seen to-day, all originated since the rail road was built. It is an indispensable establishment in a town where so much building is going on.

So also is the Foundry and Machine Shop of Messrs. N. Boyden & Son, which I have already mentioned, and through which I have been politely shown by the sole manager, Mr. Ira Reynolds. It works between 20 or 30 hands, besides a 24 horse power steam engine, which I suppose does the work of fifty hands. It is employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements, mill and machinery castings, iron turning, blacksmithing, &c. &c. I saw there large numbers of plows, of a greater variety of patterns than I supposed existed, every part of which was made in the building. There were ripping, cross-cut and upright saws; boring, tenoning, planing and turning machines; machines for planing, dressing, and cornering irregular timbers for all the implements they make. These are all in successful operation, and the Manager boasts, I have no doubt with reason, that there is no similar establishment any where, fitted up with machinery and patterns so perfectly arranged for making work quickly, cheaply and well. All the machinery is propelled by a steam engine made by Burden & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. The main building is 126 by 30 feet, besides engine room, foundry, furnace, &c.

Among the gold mines, factories, mines, workshops, &c., of all this active region, there must be great need for an establishment of this kind, and the perfection of its work will doubtless secure it abundance of custom.

Lastly, by invitation of one of the proprietors, (Messrs. Myers,) I spent an hour in a new place, to me,—a whiskey distillery,—which is one of the objects of curiosity in this place, and one of the *improvements*, (speaking without reference to our Temperance friends,) which has sprung up in consequence of the rail road. Here I found the steam engine again, doing its work with matchless power and skill. There are several buildings, situated in a beautiful oak grove, about a mile from town. At present there are only ten or twelve hands employed and about 300 gallons of whiskey made each day; but when grain becomes plenty and cheap, the number of hands will be doubled, and the product increased to about 1000 gallons a day. I cannot describe the machinery, which is altogether different from the old worm stills which I used to see when a boy, a long time ago. The whiskey is made from corn, rye, or wheat, more of the latter now than of the two former, for wheat is now very abundant, and materially reduced in price. I am informed that a good article was bought to-day at $1 a bushel. One of the great sources of profit from these whiskey distilleries, is the fattening of hogs on the swill from which the spirit has been extracted. (I suppose from this that the hog don't like liquor.) The 450 hogs here undergoing this stuffing process seemed to be as happy as the day is long, with nothing to do but to eat and lounge on the board floors of their pens or sheds. They were so full and lazy that it was not easy to get them on their legs.

If people will drink liquor, they may as well get that which is honestly made at home, instead of the poison which is sent to all parts of the country from Ohio, New York, &c. There is more regard for human life at the South than to put poison in whiskey. These gentlemen I understand have offered a large reward for the detection of any drug in theirs.

Since I have been here I have seen many wagon loads of wheat delivered at the depot, for transportation. With the exception of a little flour, I have seen nothing but wheat brought there. I am told that the rail road has so stimulated production in this part of the State, by increasing the facilities and diminishing the cost of getting to market, that the quantity sowed is *double* what it formerly was.

To-morrow morning we hope to get off in the Morganton stage.

P. S. Wednesday morning. I feel too feeble and unwell to undertake the fatigue of stage travel day and night, and most reluctantly give up the further prosecution of my intended mountain trip. Instead of that, I must take the cars for the North, to attend to my usual business there. From thence I hope to write an occasional letter, though of less interest probably, both to my readers and myself, than those I should have written from our own mountains.

LITERARY.—We are in receipt of the University Magazine for August. The leading article is from the pen of Professor F. M. Hubbard, Chapel Hill, "on the Life and Times of Richard Caswell, the first Governor of North Carolina," which formed the subject of his Lecture before the Oak City Guards last Winter.

The Lecture was highly praised at the time of its delivery, and will command the attention of all who feel an interest in the early history of the State.

He differs in opinion with Hon. W. S. Ashe and Geo. Davis, Esq., and the more recent orator at the celebration of Moore's Creek battle, Joshua G. Wright, Esq. The latter gentlemen contending that Lillington was in command, while Professor Hubbard claims that honor for Caswell.

This is the second time Professor Hubbard has endeavored to delineate the characters of the Fathers of the Revolution. He is the author of the life of Gen. Wm. R. Davie. His success in this department, we hope, will tempt him to "try again."

We are indebted to the author, Henry W. Miller, Esq for a copy of his Address delivered before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies of the University of North Carolina, June 3d, 1857. We anticipate a rich treat in its perusal and may refer to it again.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This body met at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th inst. No business of importance had been transacted up to the latest dates received.

We see the hope expressed that such Conventions will hereafter be held in larger cities; "the people of Knoxville did the best they could, and threw their doors open freely, but there were more people than was at all counted on, and not room enough for them."

FROM CALIFORNIA.—We are in receipt of "The Alta California" of the 18th ult. It does not contain much news of importance.

Weller, formerly of Ohio, is the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Edward Stanly, formerly of this State, has been nominated by the Republican party. The following is Mr. Stanly's letter of acceptance:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9th, 1857.

To Messrs. T. W. PARK, IRA P. RANKIN, and A. A. SARGENT:

Soon after I learned the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, I was taught that every man had duties to discharge to his country, in peace as well as in war. California is a part of our country. Among the first to advocate her claims to admission in the Union, I shall be the last to say that she has no claims on me.

If you cannot prevail, as I hope you may, on a better man to be your standard-bearer, and can trust a North Carolinian upon faith in his past life and expressed opinions, my name is at your service.

I know the honest men and patriots who make this nomination will do their country no harm.

Yours, &c., ED. STANLY.

COUNTY COURT CLERK SUPERIOR COURT CLERK CONGRESS. RICHMOND COUNTY. $50,000 to W. C. & R. R. FREE SUFF.

Steeles,	99	117	186	370	208	591	806	237	424	278	286	150	Stewartsville,	90	90	30	45	20	30	41	55	26	22	6	68	27	29	68	1	22	39	39	M. V. Terry.
Black Jack,	1	8	2	40	16	82	44	124	117	10	41	4	58	48	12	6	23	38	24	21	54	74	101	14	76	17	28	Henly Brown.																									
Steele's,	90	8	4	16	6	32	23	75	32	00	8	4	18	96	70	9	3	3	2	17	16	1	14	22	20	3	39	J. C. Knight.																									
Laurel Hill,	1	10	45	20	25	64	90	68	27	29	64	21	24	74	11	16	22	90	20	7	2	39	L. H. Webb.																															
Williamson's,	7	68	20	00	16	40	18	25	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Wm. B. Cole.																									
Wolf Pit,	00	00	15	10	00	13	17	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	R. S. McDonald.																									
Rockingham,	17	12	40	2	00	44	117	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Winslow.																									
McPherson's,	9	1	2	10	00	13	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Meares.																									
Beaver Dam,	9	4	1	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Subscription.																									
Mineral Springs,	55	99	18	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	No Subscription.																									
	186	370	208	591	806	237	424	278	286	150																		Approved.																									
	186	370	208	591	806	237	424	278	286	150																		Not Approved.																									

It is estimated that the State of Illinois will produce this season 280,000,000 bushels of grain, —more than ten bushels for every man, woman and child in the country.

Rutherford Refuses to Subscribe to the Road.—By an extra from the office of the *Democrat* received this morning, we have the disagreeable intelligence that the people of Rutherford county, the Western terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad, have refused to sanction a county subscription of $100,000 to the capital stock of the above road. The vote was—For subscription 562; against subscription 674—majority against 112.

This result, although surprising when it is considered that Rutherford is directly interested in the construction of the work, was not altogether unexpected, as previous advices had led us to the belief that the subscription would not be ratified.

Neither do we abandon the hope that the subscription, if not of $100,000, at least of a very handsome amount, will be made by Rutherford; for we notice that the Magistrates of the county are summoned to meet at Rutherfordton on Monday, 24th inst., for the consideration of business of much importance relative to the railroad.

Wil. Herald.

Horace Mann, in a recent address, said: "We who live at the West boast of our great rivers of water. I would much prefer that we should boast of using a tuoful of it every day."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CROSS CREEK.

The Highlanders of Scotland, after their defeat at Culloden in 1746, migrated to North Carolina, under the advice of Neill McNeill. They found a resting-place on the banks of Cape Fear, at what has remained the head of navigation on that river to the present time.

As early as 1762 Cross Creek and Campbellton (now Fayetteville) began to assume importance in a commercial point of view, the fame whereof attracted many from abroad, and amongst others James Porterfield, an Irishman by birth, but who for some years had been a resident of Pennsylvania. Mr. Porterfield had five children—Eleanor, who intermarried with Col. Thomas Owen, the father of Gen. James and the late Gov. John Owen; one son who died in early life; John and James, who for many years were merchants in Fayetteville, and Denny, who is the subject of this brief sketch.

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, the whole family of Porterfields espoused the Whig cause. In the death of James Porterfield, Sen. the Whigs lost an able and influential friend But his widow, animated by the same ardent temperament, made her mansion headquarters for the Whigs of Cross Creek. She was celebrated as an expert cartridge-maker, and frequently spent nights in preparing bullets to be used by the Americans. At that time she lived in the house that has for many years been known as the residence of John McLeran, dec'd, and now of his son William.

Under such a father and mother, and in such times, Denny Porterfield grew to manhood. He became a soldier, served with distinction in the American army, and attained the rank of Major. It is not our object to give a detailed account of the exploits of Denny Porterfield, but will simply endeavor to record his daring bravery as exhibited in his last battle.

It is a well known fact that while Cornwallis retreated from Guilford Court House *via* Fayetteville and Wilmington to Yorktown, where he was compelled to surrender to the prowess of Washington, Gen. Greene, instead of pursuing him, determined to relieve North and South Carolina from the persecutions of Lord Rawdon, and so pressed upon him, that in July 1781 he took post at the Eutaw Springs, where the Americans attacked him and drove him from his entrenchments. Foremost in this intrepid charge was the high-souled and valorous Denny Porterfield, who seemed to have a charmed life, as he exposed himself upon his mettled charger, with epauletts and red and buff vest on, to the murderous fire of the enemy. Lieut. Col Campbell received a mortal wound while leading the successful charge. Porterfield and his brave companions rushed on to avenge his death, and took upwards of five hundred prisoners.

In their retreat the British took post in a strong brick house and picqueted garden, and from this advantageous position, under cover, commenced firing.

At this crisis in the battle Gen. Greene desired to bring forward re-inforcements to storm the house. To save time it became important, that some one should ride within range of the British cannon. It was in reality a forlorn hope. The American General would detail no one for the enterprise, but asked if any would volunteer. Instantly Denny Porterfield mounted his charger and rode into his presence. Gen. Greene inquired if he was aware of the peril, if he knew that his path lay between converging fires, and in full sight of the British army. Porterfield modestly replied, that when he entered the American army he had subjected his powers of mind and body to the glorious cause, and if needs be was prepared to die in its behalf.

Greene communicated the command, which was to order into service a reserved corps that lay in ambuscade, ready to advance upon receiving the signal agreed on.

With a brave and undaunted bearing Major Porterfield dashed off upon his fleet courser, and so sudden and unexpected was his appearance among the British, and so heroic the deed, that they paused to admire his bravery, and omitted to fire until he was beyond the reach of their guns; but on his return, they fired, the shot took effect in his breast, and the brave Denny Porterfield fell, and sealed his devotion to the cause with his blood on the plains of Eutaw. His horse escaped unhurt, galloped into the American ranks, and never halted till he reached his accustomed place in the ranks.

Gen. Greene, who witnessed the instincts of the animal, shed tears, and ordered David Twiggs, father of Miss Winny Twiggs now of Fayetteville, to take charge of the horse and carry him to Mrs. Porterfield at Cross Creek. And upon a Sunday afternoon the mother of the distinguished gentleman who communicated some of the facts detailed, remembered to have met David Twiggs coming into Cross Creek, who in one breath announced the fall of his beloved Major and the success of the American arms at Eutaw. He brought with him the red buff vest that Major Porterfield wore, and Gen. James Owen has informed me that he remembers to have seen it and that there was a rent or tear on one side and slightly blood-stained. On the retreat of Lord Rawdon, Gen. Greene retained possession of the field, and there the body of Denny Porterfield found an honorable grave. His horse lived for several years, a pensioner, roaming at pleasure on the banks of Cross Creek—known and beloved by all who venerated the valor and chivalry of Denny Porterfield.

Death of the Hon. John Long.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. John Long, who breathed his last, at his residence in Randolph county, N. C., on Tuesday morning last at 3 o'clock. Mr. Long had been in feeble health for several years. On the day previous to his death, as we learn, he walked out on his farm, and in attempting to climb a fence, fell, the top rail falling on him. He was enabled, through great exertion, to walk back to his house, where he lingered until 3 o'clock next morning and expired.

Mr. Long occupied, until a few years past, a prominent position in the political affairs of North Carolina. He had frequently occupied a seat in the State Legislature, and served as a member of Congress from the Randolph district for several years; a man of strong mind and unimpeachable character, he enjoyed, in the fullest sense, the love and respect of all who knew him. The deceased was the father of the Junior Editor of this paper, who has been suddenly and unexpectedly called away, to attend the solemn and mournful burial services.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

An Episcopal Convention was holden at Chattanooga, Tenn., a few days ago, the object of which was to promote the establishment of a Southern University. A committee was selected, who will report a chosen location to an adjourned meeting at Nashville, in November next. The choice is said to be confined to McMinnville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina; Rev. Dr. Gregg, of South Carolina; Bishop Elliott, of Georgia; Bishop Rutledge, of Florida; Bishop Cobb, of Alabama; George S. Yerger, Esq., of Mississippi; Bishop Polk, of Louisiana; Rev. Mr. Dunn, of Texas; Bishop Freeman, of Arkansas Bishop Otey, of Tennessee; Rev. Dr. Pease, of Tennessee.

The Tasting.—A New York correspondent gives the following particulars of the effects of "tea tasting" and sampling upon the constitutions of those engaged in the business:

The death of a famous tea broker in this city lately calls to mind the curious nature of his business. I wonder if any of your readers at the West know that their fastidiousness in the choice of the herb which cheers, but not inebriates, is the cause of the establishment of a profession, called "tea tasting"—which is as certain death to a man as the continued practice of opium eating. The success of the tea broker or taster depends upon the trained accuracy of his nose and palate, his experience in the wants of the American market, and a keen business tact. If he has these qualities in high cultivation he may make from $20,000 to $40,000 per annum while he lives, and die of ulceration of the lungs. He overhauls a cargo of tea, classifies it, and determines the value of each sort. In doing this he first looks at the color of the leaf and the general cleanliness of it. He next takes a quantity of the herb in his hand, and, breathing his warm breath on it, snuffs up the fragrance. In doing this he draws into his lungs a quantity of irritating and stimulating dust which is by no means wholesome. Then sitting down at the table in his office, on which is a long row of little porcelain cups and a pot of hot water, he "draws" the tea and tastes the infusion. In this way he classifies the different sorts to the minutest shade, marks the different prices, and is then ready to compare his work with the invoice. The skill of these tasters is fairly marvelous, but the effect of the business on their health is, as I have said, ruinous. They grow lean, nervous, and consumptive.

There has been a large falling off this year in the amount of canal tolls—in comparison with last year (up to 22d July) of $146,146, and, as compared with 1847, to the amount of $924,189. I have not seen this satisfactorily accounted for, but no doubt the railroad competition has had the effect.—*N. Y. Cor. Nat. Intelligencer.*

MARRIED,

In Randolph county, on the 2d instant, by Rev. Joseph Causey, Mr. S. F. HENLY, and Miss SARAH A. SAUNDERS.

DIED,

In the 31st year of her age, at the residence of her father, T. I. Faison, of Sampson Co., Mrs. E. L. SMITH, wife of J. P. Smith, Esq. The deceased professed christianity and exemplified it in the brief period of her after life. With a sprightly and cultivated mind, in her, was associated a refined sentiment and all the amiable qualities which adorn her sex. These endeared her to her relatives and friends with an ardent and affectionate attachment. Ere the morn of life is past, she is called to solve the great mystery of the immortality of the soul, but the sad bereavement of her friends is alleviated by the trust, that she is only removed from her temporal, to an infinitely more happy "mansion not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."—Com.

At the residence of her husband, Capt. W. S. Edwards, in Chatham county, N. C., on the 30th of May 1857, Mrs. SOPHIA W. EDWARS, in the 89th year of her age. Her disease (pneumonia) though severe was of short duration: she was sick only three weeks. The deceased has left a husband and five affectionate children to mourn the irreparable loss of their dearest earthly friend.

Mrs. Edwards was the seventh daughter of Samuel Dowd, dec'd; and, like her sisters, most of whom are still living, was regarded by her neighbors as among the "excellent of the earth." There are few who fill the endearing relations of wife and mother more faithfully than did our departed friend.

She was not a member of the church, but for some days before her death she expressed herself as trusting sweetly and confidently in the mercy of Jesus. His grace made her willing, after affectionately exhorting her surviving friends, to leave her little ones to the mercy of Him who said, "I am the Father of the fatherless."

Her life in its modesty and amiability was a fit example for the imitation of all who may come after her. Mourn not then, weeping children and husband, as those who have no hope; but, ever remembering her dying counsel, seek to meet her again in that happy land where parting will be known no more. T. S. Y.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. August 15, Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Williams, Dr W McDuffie, Morrison, McNeill & Co., L Brandt, Worth & Utley, A A McKethan, Rockfish Co, Johnson & Ric.., B F Pearce, J M Worth & Son, C D Nixon, D R Nav Co, J M Green, Miss C Stauber, W C Troy, Smitherman & Spencer, J H Roberts & Co, H Erambert, J Kyle, Jr, H B Cox, J Sundy, J Worth & Son, Johnson & Martin, Stedman & Horn, W H Carver, A Curry, R M Orrell, J Martine.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13.—Schrs Elizabeth Headley fm N. Y., Ellen Randall and Agnes H Ward fm Little River. 14.—Schr. Southern Belle fm N. Y.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 17.

BACON—	16 a 16½	LARD,—	17½ a 18
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	15½ a	Cuba	60 a 00
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 23	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	20 a 22	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	6 75 a 7 00	Apple do,	90 a 00
Fine,	6 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Scratched,	6 00 a 0 00	WOOL —	00 a 20
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 25 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 15 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 25 a 0 00
Oats,	60 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	36 a 37
Rye.	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts not equal to demand.
Flour—Market unsettled.
Wheat—Wanted at quotations.
Wool—In demand.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine,—virgin $4, yellow dip $3, Spirits 43 to 43½. No transactions in other articles.

At New York, Southern Flour is lower for common qualities. Southern red Wheat 1 70, white 1 75 to 1 82½. Upland Cotton, middling to fair, 15⅝ to 16¼.

FLUID AND CAMPHENE LAMPS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT, for sale at a SMALL advance on cost, by JAS. N. SMITH.

Aug. 3. 30-1mi

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.

LINSEED, TRAIN, and LAMP OILS;
White Lead, Chrome Green;
Red " Yellow;
Prussian Blue, Ultra Marine;
Vermillion, Lakes, Umber;
Sienna, Venetian Red, Shellac;
Red Sanders, Vandyke Brown;
Green and Red Smalts, Ochres, Glues;
Coach, Leather, Brown, Japan and Copal Varnishes;
Paint and Varnish Brushes; Alcohol, Grainers, Blenders, and all other articles used by Painters.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH,
Market Square.

August 3. 30-1.m

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-1tf NEW YORK.

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 10. 32-

Coal Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed by John Mc. Ellington, I will sell at public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 8th day of September 1857, in the town of Fayetteville, at the Court House Door, one-fourth part of the Tract of Land known as the DYE LANDS, lying in Moore county, and adjoining the lands of Evander McIver and others and containing eight hundred acres more or less Said land is situated about three miles South from Deep River and is well timbered with long leaf pine. Coal of fine quality has been discovered on the premises, vein 10 inches thick See Emmons's Report for further particulars Terms made known on day of sale.

J. T. McLENAHAN, Trustee.

August 14, 1857. 34tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having concluded to remove South, offers for sale his

HOUSE AND LOT,

in the village of Chapel Hill.

The dwelling is a handsome one, large and conveniently arranged. The lot contains

SIX ACRES

of ground, with every convenience in the way of out houses, viz: Dairy, Dry-well, Kitchen, Servant house with two rooms—lathed and plastered, wood and wash house, carriage house and stables.

There is also on the front, a very neat

DOUBLE OFFICE.

The grounds are in a high state of cultivation—about half an acre being in fruit trees of the choicest kind and bearing abundantly.

For further information address the subscriber at this place. Terms made accommodating.

E. MALLETT.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 15. 34-tf

Public Sale.

HAVING concluded to remove South, I will offer for sale on Wednesday the 9th day of September next, on the plantation which I have recently sold, the following articles of property, to wit:

17 Head of Mules and Horses,

among the horses two pair match, one two-horse and three four-horse wagons; some twenty-five single and three double plows; one four-horse plow; some twenty-five head of Cattle of improved stock, among them one full-blooded Devon Bull; eighty or one hundred head of hogs—among them are fine young brood-sows; a quantity of oats put up in bales; one wheat fan, one corn-sheller; ten wheat cradles, Black-smith tools and other articles not necessary to mention.

Also a Family Carriage, Buggy and sulky.

TERMS:—Twelve months credit—bond and approved security required.

E. MALLETT.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 15. 34-tf

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Chestnut St., above Seventh St., PHILADELPHIA,

IS central, in the immediate vicinity of the most important Public Institutions, the best and most fashionable places of business, and the attractive Public Squares of the City. In the important requisites of light and ventilation, two principal objects aimed at in the recent enlargement and thorough improvement of this House, it is not exceeded, perhaps, by any establishment in America. To strangers, therefore, its position is peculiarly desirable. The Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and assures them that he will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors. A. F. GLASS.

Aug. 17. 34-8tpd

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

WORCESTER, June 27, 1854.

Gentlemen.—After suffering much for two years past from Dyspepsia, I was induced to purchase of your Agent in Worcester, a bottle of your *Oxygenated Bitters*, and after a trial of less than two bottles, I find myself radically cured.

I have not the least hesitation in recommending them to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint. You are at liberty to use this as you think best to further the sale of this excellent medicine.

Yours truly,

JOHN GRAY.

Any Individual suffering from weakness and derangement of the stomach, nervousness or debility in any form, can be *cured* by this medicine.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

Nervous and Rheumatic Affections!

HOLLAND BITTERS.

"We have used this medicine ourselves, and in many cases with the greatest success. The most celebrated of our German Physicians are recommending it. During this changeable weather, while most persons are troubled with nervous and rheumatic affections, it will be found a valuable remedy."—*Staats Zeitung.*

August 17. 34 2tpd

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desiring to emigrate to the West offers for sale his entire LANDS, including about six hundred acres, generally known as Chalk Level, lying in the upper end of Harnett county, 3 miles East of Cape Fear River, and on the road leading from Fayetteville to Chapel Hill. Store, Dwelling, Out Houses, all in first rate order.

The Store is at a fine business stand, and is not to be excelled by any country store in the State. There are also upon the premises an excellent well of water within 15 or 20 steps of the House, a fine young Orchard of Fruit Trees, a Farm Yard in perfect order, which pays well when in operation Also, a Blacksmith Shop with Tools, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase such a place would do well to call and examine it for themselves I am determined to sell, and will make terms easy for the purchaser A H DEWAR.

N. B The place is one of the healthiest in the Southern country.

40 Shares Bank of Fayetteville Stock.

August 4, 1857. 32tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 20th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth detective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY.

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857 33 tf

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THOMAS MURDOCH. **1857.** EDMUND N. DUER.

MURDOCH & DUER,

Importers and Jobbers of Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

NO. 247 BALTIMORE STREET,

HAVE now on hand a complete and attractive Stock of Goods in their line, embracing many new and desirable styles, purchased especially with reference to the Southern and Western Trade. Also a large Stock of heavy Domestic Goods, to which they respectfully solicit an examination by all prompt time and cash buyers, as they are determined to sell very low to PUNCTUAL 6 MOS. PURCHASERS, and to make a LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH in all instances.

Baltimore, Aug. 17, 1857. 33 4w

Congress Water, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

August 3.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

LARGE Flat Dutch,
Large English Norfolk,
Large White Globe,
Purple top Ruta Baga,
Early Red Top.

Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

July 24. 28-itf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.
June 28, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 6, 1857. 22tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Agent for Lutterloh & Co's Steamboat Line
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50 tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

JOHN P. SAMPSON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.
Nov. 8, 1856. tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS.
NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS
WILMINGTON, N. C
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

J. C. POE.
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 1-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 28, 1853. 79-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE.
Attorney at Law,
WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1850. 96-tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C
Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."
WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.
J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.
OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

We call the attention of WHOLE SALE DEALERS
TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—
800 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
68 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,
—ALSO—
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.
The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

STARR & WILLIAMS
HAVE now in Store their Second Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will offer to the Wholesale Trade very low for CASH, or on the usual time to prompt paying buyers.
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 21, 1857 2tf

FOR SALE.
ADAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

Blank for sale at Observer Office.

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor: thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.
Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.
The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.
The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.
Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.
J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the
MUMFORD SWAMP.
About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the
Valuable Brick Store and Lot
near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.
A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.
Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.
Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.
All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.
THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.
N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.
On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.
All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.
August 25, 1856. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:
In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.
In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.
At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.
In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.
In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.
Form of subscription:
The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.
As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.
March 15, 1856. 13tf

O. HOUSTON
WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars
and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.
He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.
August 27, 1856. 34tf

B. F. PEARCE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
[B. F. PEARCE.] [J. W. PEARCE, JR.
July 30. 29-tf

TAKEN UP,
AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 16th July, a negro woman by the name of ALCIA, who says she belongs to Daniel Cameron of Harnett county. She was committed as a runaway. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.
WM. R. BOLTON, Jailer.
August 3, 1857. 30tf

Groceries, Hardware, &c.
THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of
Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,
which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 18, 1857. 26-tf

Dr. Hawks's History
OF NORTH CAROLINA.
The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again
It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.
The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON
Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.
P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

UNDERTAKERS.
THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.
HEARSEY & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1857. 20tf

To the Public.
THE subscriber has on hand a good assortment of
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
Also, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats of all kinds, Trunks, Valices, and Travelling Bags. All of which he will sell low for cash, in order to close out his present stock. Persons in want of Goods in his line will do well to give him a call. L. BRANDT,
Gillespie St., opposite P. P. Johnson.
June 24. 19-2m

New Books.
THE Life of Charlotte Bronte, Author of Jane Eyre, &c; The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller; Salad for the Social, by the Author of Salad for the Solitary; Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; The Bee Keeper's Chart. Also, further supplies of Milleduleia; The Prince of the House of David; Mrs. Hentz's Novels; The Baptist Psalmody, Barnes' Family Prayers; Christian Minstrel; Cruden's Concordance; Adams's New Arithmetic; Parley's Common School History; &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
June 24, 1857.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.
June 3, 1857. 13tf

FOR THE WEST!
Through in 36 Hours, and Crossing the Blue Ridge in the Day Time!!

C. S. BROWN'S Tri-Weekly Line of Four-Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Asheville, via Statesville, Newton, Morganton, Marion and Pleasant Gardens; connecting at Asheville with the line of Stages for the Warm Springs, Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. This is the best stocked and best managed Road in North Carolina. It is the most expeditious, safe and pleasant, and at the same time the cheapest route for the West.
Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; leaves Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday;—running in close connection with the North Carolina Rail Road, North and South.
C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
June 15, 1857. 16-

FOR SALE.
THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to
THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO
A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.
—ALSO—
3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to
T. J. CURTIS.
April 29, 1857. 3tf

DAVID McDUFFIE,
Brickmason and Plasterer,
IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.
DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857. 5tf

NOTICE.
ON the first Monday in September next, I will sell for Cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following Tracts of Lands, or as much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1854 and 1855:—

Acres of Land.	*Location of Land.*	*By whom Listed.*	*Taxes due.*
50	Black River,	George T. King,	$4 21
700	Raiford's Creek,	Foster Mason,	14 35
1600	East of Cape Fear River,	Neill & Colin McMcFadyen,	13 25
2400	Carver's Creek	Jones & Barbee,	30 10
50	joins McLean & Haughton	Jesse Butts,	1 48
298	joins King and others,	James D. Buie,	4 55
100	joins Bell and others,	do. do.	2 70
50	The Kornbow Lands,	John Carver,	2 45
100	Cowpen Branch,	Jno S. McDougald,	2 71
200		A. Graham for A. McKellar,	3 75
200	South side Big Rockfish,	Arthur Guion,	3 94
65	Camden Road,	Asa Phillips,	2 52
100	head of Swan's Creek,	David ———	2 71
100	Burnt Swamp,	Wm. C. West,	2 71
250	Big Rockfish,	Neill Lamont,	3 42
415	" "	Effie McLeod,	2 89
Town Lots.			
3	Maxwell St., Fay't'ville,	Joseph Seawell,	9 30
1	Davis' place, Cam'b'ton,	J. P. Lenoard, for D. B. Gillaspie,	4 89
2	Haym't, joins Woodward,	John J. Phillips,	5 03

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,
late Sheriff.
July 15, 1857. 28-ts pr.adv.$7

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.
THE Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and represent her interests. It is estimated that only 1000 Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of our three Presbyteries. We have 13,000 Communicants, and it is safe to infer that there are 30,000 Presbyterians in principle in the State. Our Synod stands fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania. Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership so large as ours, publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian, for the benefit of their people. The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that hundreds of our members will take a State paper who will take no other. The Paper is needed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries—to elevate and enlighten the piety of our membership by diffusing evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develope the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the soil and sanctuaries of their own State.
If our Church in other States, and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a Religious journal, why may not we? Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers, an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been undertaken 20 years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."
In the last two or three months, a fund of about $5000 has been subscribed as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors, held at Greensborough on the 14th of May, Rev. A. Baker, Chairman, —the Paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors: Rev. Messrs. George McNeill, Wm. N. Mebane, A. Baker, and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the Paper and manage its business affairs.
It is our wish and design to make the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the Paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative, orthodox, Old School doctrines and order of the Church.
Our first appeal is to our own people—to N. C. Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the native sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise and give it their hearty support.
TERMS: $2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first number; $2 50 in six months; $3 at the end of the year. To clubs of 25 or more, paying in advance and when the Paper is sent to one address, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and all others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, *by August 1st*, to this Office. As soon as 1500 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a faithful and vigorous effort is made in the next two months by those who take a lively interest in this work, we will, without doubt, be able to begin the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 3000.
☞ Address, Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.
Fayetteville, May 29, 1857. 12-

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT OF
THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.
L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)
These Periodicals represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being indispensable to the scholar and professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.
EARLY COPIES.
The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.
TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, (Per ann.)	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.
CLUBBING.
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.
POSTAGE.
In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwoods," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.
N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is about $31 per annum.
Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber, being desirous of moving South or changing his business, offers for sale the following Lands:
One Tract, containing 1700 or 1800 Acres, on which is my family residence, situated ten miles North-east of Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear River, through which the F. & N. Plank Road passes. It contains a fine Oak Grove, with substantial Buildings, and is well supplied with pure water. The above tract consists of swamp and uplands, a portion of each kind being under cultivation and in excellent order, and contains two fine pastures for stock, abundantly supplied with fresh water. The uncultivated portion is heavily timbered.
One Tract, between 300 and 400 Acres, lying one mile North of the above, and immediately on the Plank Road, on which is a valuable Saw and Grist Mill, in perfect order. The tract is well supplied with pine timber.
One Tract, 400 to 500 Acres, of rich and productive Swamp Lands, a portion of which is well fenced and under cultivation, known as the King and Norman Lands, situated one mile from the river, between the Ashe and Armstrong Lands. The uncleared portion contains valuable Cypress and Oak Timber.
One Tract, 124 Acres of Piney Wood Lands, heavily timbered, and known as the Little Creek tract.
One Tract, 50 Acres, which lies in Great Creek, and contains the greatest abundance of Juniper Timber for Shingles.
Persons wishing to purchase can get all the necessary information from the subscriber at his residence, or from James Murphy, at Gray's Creek, either of whom will take pleasure in showing the above lands.
JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.
Cumberland County, July 27, 1857. 29-tf

ECCLES'S MILL
HAS been newly repaired. Send your Corn and have it ground. M. McKINNON.
March 30. 94.

TO THE PUBLIC.
M. M. FERGUSON, Photographic Artist, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs leaving this place for a few months, and all those wishing to have their pictures taken, would do well to give him a call at his Rooms over Beasley & Houston's jewelry store, by the 15th of August, as his Rooms will be closed from that time until his return.
Fayetteville, July 29. 29-

NOTICE,
TO all persons that have left Guns with me for repairs previous to the first of August, 1857, to call pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be sold for repairs. M. A. BAKER.
August 3, 1857. 30tf

All persons indebted to M. A. Baker
would confer a favor by calling and settling their accounts by the 15th of August, 1857.
M. A. BAKER.
August 3, 1857. 30tf

FOR SALE.
THE following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, the property of E. C. Hall, dec'd, is offered for sale, and consists of the following tracts:
That desirable place known as Rome, containing about 260 Acres, with all the improvements. This place will be sold entire or divided, to suit purchasers, it being probably one of the best business stands in the country, and is very desirable to those wishing to enter the mercantile business.
No. 2, Consists of a Lot and Brick Store, (2 tenements,) in Campbellton, on Bridge Street, near Clarendon Bridge, and is a very desirable stand for business.
No. 3, Is Three vacant Lots in Campbellton, known in city plot as Nos 109, 111, 112, and half of lot 113.
No. 4, Is a Dwelling House and Lot on Haymount, corner of Plank Road and Adams St. A very desirable residence for the whole year.
No. 5, Is a Corn Mill and Steam Engine and Boiler, of 10 or 15 horse power. This is well worth the attention of those living where water power is not available, and will be sold at a great bargain.
For terms apply to J. H. HALL, Assignee.
August 1, 1857. 30-tf

FINE LOCATION FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his RESIDENCE and other buildings at Chalk Level, Harnett County. Connected with the property for sale are some
500 or 600 acres of good land, a Store House a Tan Yard and Mill,
the latter is somewhat out of repair, but capable of profitable improvement. The location is admirable for a country store, and no better investment of capital could be made than the purchase of this property. The subscriber intends removing to the West, and will make the terms of sale as easy as any reasonable man could wish.
—ALSO—
A very desirable DWELLING in Averasboro for Sale. Terms of purchase made easy. A great bargain to be had.
—ALSO—
FORTY SHARES OF FAYETTEVILLE BANK STOCK. This Stock is known to be the best in the market, and commands a high premium. The subscriber only sells because he is going to the West.
For further information, terms &c.; address
A. H. DEWAR.
Chalk Level.
August 1st. 30-6t

NORTH CAROLINA READERS.
NUMBERS 1 AND 2.
PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF
North Carolina.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY
Rev. F. M. Hubbard,
PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,
CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.
HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES,
And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by
C. H. WILEY.
Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.
The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,
1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence*, and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.
2, *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.
3, *Economy*, the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.
This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.
4, *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions*, containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.
The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents; and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, July 29. 29-

CANTWELL'S N. C. JUSTICE.
Swaim's Justice Revised, and adapted to the New Revised Code.
THIS work, invaluable to Magistrates, Officers and all who have occasion to know the Law, and to use the Forms under it, is very much enlarged. Price $3 50. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON
August 1856.

NEW BOOKS.
MILLEDULCIA; from "Notes and Queries;" The Elephant Club, by Doesticks; Past Meridian, by Mrs. Sigourney; The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, by Milburn; "Christmas Stories."
JUVENILES: The Aimwell Stories, consisting of the "Whistler, or the Manly Boy;" Ella, or Turning over a New Leaf; Oscar, or the Boy who had his own way; The Indian Fairy Book; Abbott's Stories about Common Things. Also, further supplies of Hume and Macauley's Histories of England; School Books, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 17, 1857.

JUST RECEIVED,
20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.
For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Dec'r 15. 65tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS,
THE Subscribers are desirous to settle with all persons to whom they are indebted; and those indebted to them will find their accounts made out. They respectfully call upon all such to come forward at this the end of their fiscal year, and pay up. Every man should settle his accounts at least once in every year. E. J. HALE & SON.
July 1857.

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.
WM. K. BLAKE, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
JAMES H COLTON, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
FRANZ J. HAHR, Professor of French and Music.
Miss LILIAS M. McDANIEL, Mrs. ELLA L. BLAKE, Assistant Music Teachers.
Mrs. EMILIE COLTON, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss LIZZIE HATCHELL, Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. MARGARET E. HORN, Preparatory Department.
Mrs. SARAH A. LEETE, Governess.
The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in October, and continue twenty weeks. It is highly important that all Students should be present at the opening of the Session, as classes are then organized and new studies commenced.
The ample arrangements and facilities of the Institution afford to young ladies an opportunity to complete a thorough, practical, as well as an accomplished education. In the government of the School, salutary discipline and due restraint will be constantly enforced. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of improper habits; to develope the judgment; to encourage industry and punctuality; and to cultivate on all occasions propriety of deportment. The Boarding Department will continue under the direction of Mrs. Sarah E. Leete, a Lady of experience and eminent fitness for the position. Her tenderness and solicitude for the comfort of the young ladies, and her watchful regard for the feelings of all, have gained her universal favor.
TERMS, FOR SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Board, including washing, lights, fuel, rooms, &c.,	$80 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	10 00
" in Academical "	$12 50 and 15 00
" in Collegiate "	15 00

Latin, French, Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., the usual prices.
For further particulars apply to
WILL. K. BLAKE, Principal,
or E. J. LILLY, Pres't. of Board.
July 27, 1857. 28tf

NOTICE.
I WILL sell at the Court House in Harnett on the 14th of September next, 100 ACRES OF LAND the property of Gilbert McInnis, dec'd, situated on the North-west side of the North Prong of Anderson Creek,—on a credit of 6 months to the highest bidder. Note and security. M. McINNIS, Adm'r.
July 17. 26-tf88

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Tory's Den," very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first June next.

RATES OF FARE.	
Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	9 00
" " " month,	30 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	$0 75
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	18 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.
Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-tf18

342 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber, intending to change his location offers for sale a Tract of Land containing 342 Acres, lying in Robeson County, joining the lands of Malcom McBryde, R. D. McNeill, and others. Said lands are unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood for agricultural purposes. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.
To a man with a small capital the situation affords advantages seldom met with in any part of the country. Any person wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber, two miles North of Randalsville, or on Jas G. Cook, Esq. Fayetteville.
ARCH'D McMILLAN, Jr.
Randalsville, Robeson Co., N. C., }
July 7, 1857. } 24-tf

4000 Acres Land for Sale.
ALL the Land belonging to the Estate of John Morison, dec'd, is now for sale. Said Land is lying in the Counties of Montgomery and Richmond, and any person wishing to purchase any of said Land can have an opportunity any time within three months by calling on the subscriber at Capt. Joseph Hines's, Richmond County. A part of said Land is lying on or near the line of the S. C. & Coal Fields R. R. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing said Land to any person wishing information respecting them.
D. P. RAINWATERS.
June 16, 1857. 20-3m
Carolinian 3 months.

$500 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.
I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.
JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

GILOPOLIS,
Robeson County, N. C.
NOTICE is hereby given to